PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,107.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th May	* PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9305
22nd "	OCEANA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7933		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

* Calling at Malta.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA,

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals

Sailing at Ports *en route*,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinonet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinonet	20th July "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

Ft.n Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	53	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†958	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only. "

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of Glasgow	6,457	May 21	May 28	June 6	June 30
*‡	City of London	9,000	June 19	June 26	July 5	July 29
†	City of Karachi	5,347	July 4	July 11	" 20	Agst. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Agst. 8	Sep. 14
	Trafford Hall	5,321	Agst. 5	Agst. 12	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	5,531	" 14	" 22	" 30	" 1
†	Merton Hall	4,337	" 22	" 21	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,709	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	"
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon.	27th May	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur.	23rd May	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,710	Frid.	24th May	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 27th May, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY,

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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov,
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7333	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE,

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th June 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Aug. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765: 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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SURPLUS .....£ 777,200-0-0

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

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Acting Manager.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Steck Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS,

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

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	Rs.	a.
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The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II. Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I. Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0
SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Military Lever Watch, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0
GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.		
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

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(WATSON'S)
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GREAT AGE
& SKILFUL BLEND

32 Rs. per Doz.

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QUICK HEADACHE CURE.

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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S S. S. "CABOTO" from FIUME, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 14 Berth.

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No Survey can be allowed after the Seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATION for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

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AGENTS: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

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SOUTH THANA.

THANA, 20TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM ATHERTON has RETIRED from the Firm of C. N. WADIA and COMPANY, as from the 1st day of May, 1907. The remaining Partners will CONTINUE to carry on the said business under the same style or firm of C. N. Wadia and Company.

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Form of Tender and Schedule of Quantities can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, free, of cost, during office hours.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 16-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

EARLY DELIVERY.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Reports, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Ships' Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures: Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglass full before Breakfast.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of M. Breslauer and Co., Insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at No 9, Church Gate Street. For part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood mahogonized household furniture, a very large Stock of real, Japanese English and French wall papers paints, phenola with music rolls, gas lamps, shop fixtures etc.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th Inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 35, Magdala Road, Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as telescopic dining table and chairs, large size mirror back sideboard, single and double screens, dinner waggons, marble-topped circular tables and teapoys, fan pattern upholstered plush-lined, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, large size office tables, jardiniers, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, rich glassware and porcelainware by Treacher, best platedware, Ditmar's kerosene oil floor and table lamps, Brussel's and Cambay carpets, rich table ornaments, ebonized iron frame cottage piano, specially built for India by Rose & Co., large ice box, set of latest 10th edition morocco-bound Encyclopædia Britanica, etc, the property of Major Bickford.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Carriages will be kept at Middle Colaba Tram Terminus to carry intending purchasers free of charge to the Auction bungalow on the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Sommersett Cottage, Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich table ornaments, real Persian carpets, large size ice box, rich glassware and crockeryware, 1 Surat Milch cow and calf, etc., the property of W. H. Cardale, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, Sandhurst House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glass-ware and crockeyware, platedware, Hinks and Ditmar's wind proof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of H. Gregory Hyde, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD TEAK-BUILT TRAM CARS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba:—

18 horse tram-cars.

The above cars are suitable for passenger tramway or can be converted into trucks for mines, etc., or can be converted into huts or can be broken up.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 22ND MAY, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2 p.m., household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, telescopic dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy chairs, ottoman double and single iron bedsteads, almyrahs, with and without mirror doors, chest of drawers, large and small best gilded China jars, fancy pictures, statues on stand, Persian carpets, a lady's bicycle, hanging and table lamps, by R. Ditmar, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1907.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
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STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)

A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," P. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

NEW SERIAL STORY.

CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

NEITHER STOREHOUSE NOR BARN,

By ALLEN RAINE,

AUTHOR OF

"A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks,"
"Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch,"
"Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

FIRST INSTALMENT
APPEARED ON THURSDAY, April 18th.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

LOST.

A BUNDLE OF CURRENCY NOTES totalling Rs. 410, including 2 Notes of Rs. 50 each, Nos. MA 92,943, MA 92,944, between Kalyan 53 and Manmar, while travelling by Down Jubbulpore Mail in a First Class compartment, on 18th May, 1907. Any person giving information leading to recovery, will be Rewarded. Box No. 671, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

A BUNGALOW from June to September, either at Cumballa Hill or in a similar good locality Furnished preferred. Apply to C. Cursetjee "Dinbai Lodge," Deolali.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to announce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.

Apply to

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil

"For *Your* Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preser

"IF I HAD ONLY KNOWN."

"IF I had only known there was such a remedy, I would have tried it long ago." It is not a fault to be laid at our door that you continue to suffer; we have, times, without number, told you of the wonderful effects produced by a regular course of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

but we can do more than advise you to try them for yourself. You need not suffer another day; here is the remedy! And when you are cured you will say "If I had only known—!" It is quite possible that the one among your friends whom you admire for their beautiful clear skin, healthy appearance, vigorous, high spirits, keen perception and active brain—it is quite possible for that person to have secured health and vigour at the nominal cost of a few bottles of Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. They work wonders and will change a weak, worn-out constitution into one of strength, and a moody disposition into one of cheerfulness and mental brilliance. Test it in your own case. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 pills of all chemists and of

THE ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155 F. Market, Juma Musjid, Bombay.

BELL'S INDIAN AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.

ALL ANGLO-INDIANS SHOULD READ.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN INDIA.

A NOVEL BY SHELLAND BRADLEY.

Paper Covers, 2s. 6d. : Cloth, 3s. 6d.

THE HEROINE of this Story relates her adventures during a visit to India for the great Durbar, and she makes a delightful STORY-TELLER. The people she met on the journey out, and during her stay in the country, are brilliantly sketched, and the whole Story radiates with good-humoured fun. The description of the gorgeous scene at the Durbar is a fine piece of word-painting, and leaves the reader with a vivid impression of its Oriental splendour.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & ALLAHABAD

A. H. WHEELER AND CO.

AND ALL BOOKSELLERS IN INDIA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Newbridge, 2391 tons, Captain Netman will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Istok, 1849 tons, Captain M Ticac, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE steamer Telena, 3134 tons, Captain J Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of 200 tons bulk oil.

THE steamer Caboto, 2485 tons, Captain G Schiaffino arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa, 2565 tons, Captain P Bavissich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, 1 horse and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1944 tons, Captain H J Wilsher, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi &c., with, a general cargo and Major Clarke, M Burgess, Mr. Iman Deen and 66 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain A H M Mackinnon, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via Coast Port, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong S W winds and rain off Ceylon.

A NOTICE issued by the Port Trust announces that on the 27th instant the Bombay Floating light will be withdrawn from her Station for five days and replaced by a Pilot Tchooner, showing a white fixed light, 56 feet above the water line, visible all round the herizon, at a distance of five miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cdmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Ross ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita .....Capt W L Kelly ....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 21.

Africa	2565 Povissich	Trieste	A L S N Co
Caboto	2485 Schiaffino	Cal	S C Italiana
Clifton Hall	2332 Jones		K Nixon Co
Canning G.			G Jivali
Delaware	2469 Cabot		Standard Co
Dumra	763 Cuthbush	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Hoseinee	993 Jenkins	Stream	17-5 B & A S N Co
Ismaila	2381 Ross		M M & Co
Islami	1604 Newly		B & P S N Co
Lawor	1817 Bunel		Swadeshi S N Co
Linga	938 Rickford		M M & Co
Langdale	2315 Gadner		W & A G & Co
Mohammadi	1252 Dexter		B & P S N Co
Neidenfels	3417 Rode		Glade & Co
New Orleans	2262 Key		P M & Co
New bridge	2797 Notman		G G Tejpal & Co
Nowshera	1961 Abbott		M M & Co
Nawab	2041 Mackinnon	Calcutta	T M & Co
Nuddia	1944 Wilsher		M M & Co
Minan	3041 McLearmon		Turner Morrison & Co
Oriental	3805 Lewellen		P & O Co
Okara	3438 Dagge		M M & Co
Querimba	4937 Smith		M M & Co
Shanjahan	2966 Davison	Shah	S N Co
Sangola	2549 Stunt		M M & Co
Scindia	2050 Raddock		M M & Co
Telena	3134 Evans		
Venetia	2433 McMorran		Z N & Co
Waroonga	1609 Bamber		M M & Co
Warora	2565 Kedslie		M M & Co
Wordha	2563 Lyne		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Clan Macleod	3043	Fishenden	Chittagong	25-5	F W & C Co
B	Quilon	4947	Anderson	A'werp	1-6	M M & Co
B	Crimea	3525	Fishop	Stream	21-5	M M & N Co
C	& R Merton Hall	3773	Prowse	Marmoras	22-5	R N & Co
D&E	Ceylon	4094	Babot	Kobe	29-5	P & O S N Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	25-5	M M & Co
G	Halbert	1563	D'Cerne	Malige	19-5	B & P S N Co
H	Bahadurl	829	Fakeera	G Ports	23-5	Bo S N Co
K	Khalif	2219	Watts	Amsterdam	25-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Reichstag	1330	Tnle	Durban	17-5	A Strandes
M	Shah Najam	3745	Davison	Jedda	22-5	Shah S N Co
N	Magdala	2288	Kohe, Middlesbough		30-5	W & A G & Co
O	Naderi	1168	Gray	Jeddah	23-5	B & P S N Co
P	Totomi Maru	3412	Keith	Kobe	25-5	N Y Kaisha
Q	Gleneig	2069	Hart	Antwerp	24-5	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Puri	643	Ahmed	N F	Bo	S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	23-5	W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	28-5	W & AGraham & Co
3	Terrington		Davison	Dunkirk	26-5	W & A G & Co
4	John Hardie	3816	McMillan	N F		E Latham & Co
5	Tokio	2481	Tarn	K'chi		1-6 F Muir & Co
7	Persia	3779	Craglietto	Trieste	25-5	A L S N Co
8	Uhenfels	3483	Ellet	Hamburg		23-5 G & Co
9	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	N F		P & O S N Co
10&11	Kt of the Thistll	4286	Baker	Hull	1-6	W & A G & Co
12	Persia	4196	Haughton	London		25-5 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi		20-5 M M & Co
13	City of Madrid	3139	Kunat	L'pool	22-5	K Nixon & Co

M W P D

Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai		29-5	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Africa s	Bavissich	Trieste, May 3
	Nuddea s	Wilsher	Bushire, May 8
	Nawab s	Mackinnon	Calcutta, Apr 26
	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Venice, Apr 20
	Telena s	Evans	Batoum, Apr 27

The steamer Newbridge, Notman, for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Africa, for Trieste, &c.
" Caboto, for Calcutta,
" Nawab, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Steamer	Names.	From
18	Good Hope	J Harding	Madras
	Nadir	W O Bird	Bombay
	Lauka	G A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Terrier	H Nielsen	Bangkok

DEPARTURES.

19	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
	Belle of France	W Leslie	Bombay
	Southerland	A Wallace	Madras
	Clan Gordon	Wm Porterfield	London
20	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
	Lightning	N Toy	Hong Kong
	Cromwell	H B Sobeel	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—19 bales wool, R M Kooka ; 307 bags old copper, H Narayen ; 100 cwts fennelseed, H Heerjee ; 30 bales wool, A Chagla and Co ; 95 bales wool, D Goolabchand ; 92 bales wool, A H Mahomed and Co ; 30 bales wool, Moti Jetha ; 69 bales wool, W & A Graham and Co ; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co ; 364 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

Australia s—3,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales wool, M Ramgopal ; 44 bales wool, Ebji Shivji.

City of Madrid s—488 cats myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 101 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—56 bales hemp, J N Kapadia ; 12 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 16 bales skins, R Moloo bhoy ; 52 bales skins, A H Mohomed and Co ; 72 bales skins, H N and Haji Essa ; 147 bales skins W & A Graham and Co ; 7 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 138 cases Mica, 2 bales carpets, The Ajmere Import 130 cwts old copper, C Macdonald and Co ; 6 bales carpets S Megjee ; 29 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 45 bales hemp, E Essoofally 2 cwts ivory and 22 cwts hirabole, K N Mance ; 45 cwts sandlewood, A Salemohomed and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Show and Co ; 25 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Co.

Tokio s—1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,009 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt of the Thistle s—2,825 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Torrington s—600 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—39 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 153 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co ; 21 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Magdala s—2,440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,060 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 3 cases cardamums, V Huridas and Company.

Uhenfels s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 12 cases guts, A Meyer ; 250 cwts bran, 40 cwts crushed E Latham and Co.

Quilon s—200 bales cotton, and 100 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons ; 20 bales aloe fibre, Latham & Co ; 552 cwts ajmaseed, Worman and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 7,002 cwts linseed, 1,200 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts gingellyseed, 12,903 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 935 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 370 bales cottonfly and waste, 145 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 787 cwts turmeric, 1,000 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts myrabollams, H M Dawood and Son and Co ; 331 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—4,255 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 tons manganese ore, B Reeve and Co ; 5 bales twist Kahn and Kahn ; 872 cwts rapeseed, Societa Colonfale Italiana.

Gleneig s—2,015 cwts marabollnms, W Bechar.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—550 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 195 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

Venetia s—1,232 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, B D Sassoon and Co ; 4,950 cwts gingelly J Fachire.

Africa s—1440 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 990 bales cotton The Bombay and Co ; 210 cwt gum P Jetha ; 495 bales cotton A Blacheck and 116 bales twist Alois Scheveiger and 550 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 55 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co ; 1634 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—1941 cwt castorseed Worman and Co

Africa s—1150 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Venitia c—100 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co 300 bales cotton, Tejpal and Co ; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; Co ; 1500 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

City of Madrid s—230 bales cotton, Waller Pavri and Co ; 200 cwt linseed K Nixon and Co,

FOR BOSTON.

Tokio s—2 bales carpets Finlay Muir and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Australias—25 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—990 cwt gingellyseed J Fackiri.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Africa s—18 bales twist E D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIPOLI

Africa s—Africa 5 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Africa.—150 bales twist, Alois Schweiger & Co.

FOR SALONIKI.

Africa.—21 bales twist Alois Schweiger & Co.

FOR GALATZ.

Africa s—40 bales twist, Vlois Schweiger & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 126 cwt sharkfins K N Miany ; 350 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 960 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Tatomi Maru s—750 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist bales Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—11 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 300 bales cotton K D Master and Co ; 100 bales cotton Dhunjibhoy B Patel and Co ; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

Delta s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 66 bales wool The M B Kaisha,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon s—200 bales cotton Ralli Cros.

Totomi Maru s—600 bales cotton The M C Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon s—139 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M C Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, May 22.

54 Signalling—Volunteers of all ranks wishing to go through a course of Army Signalling are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant by the 25th instant. If sufficient members register, a course of Instruction will be started early in June.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. J. MARSLAND.

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, May 22.

257 STRENGTH.

The following member is struck off the strength of the Corps, under Corps Rule 11 ; with effect from 20th May 1907 :—

Sopper B Gallewortby E E Co.

F, C, JENKIN, Lieut., R. A. ✦
Adjt., B. V. A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th May 1907 on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,99,000	Rs. 3,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,03,000
Or per mile of Railway	315	674	8	997
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	24,56,834	50,26,359	71,634	75,54,827
Total for 18 weeks	26,15,834	53,66,359	75,634	80,57,827
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,88,395	2,90,785	2,592	4,50,772
Per mile of Ry. do.	374	515	5	894
Total to corresponding date do.	25,14,037	49,92,791	46,372	75,53,200

Increase for the week .. Rs. 52,288
" to date ..... " 2,04,627

A FARMHOUSE at Peckham, two hundred years old, has come into the possession of the London County Council, and the fine garden attached is to be added to Peckham Rye Park. This old house (says the "Telegraph") is thought to be the last of its kind in the London area. It was actually purchased many years ago, but was leased because its owner did not wish to give up possession of the place which had been in his family for generations. His death some months ago resulted in the property passing entirely to the Council. The house is a wooden structure, almost hidden by magnificent trees.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *May 20.*] [BOMBAY, *May 21.*

Liverpool and London markets closed.

[New York, 20th May.] [Bombay, 21st May 1907.]

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	8,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 "
Do. to Continent	...	14,000 "

Spot Cotton—12·15 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·95—02 { Declined owing to liquidation and to official weather reports considered favourable.

Do. do. Dec. 11·22—10 {

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·87—15
Do. do. Aug. 11·65—15
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

Silver in New York ... 65 ⅛ unchgd.
Demand bills " " ... 4·86 ⅞ — ½
Coffee " " ... 6 ¼ unchgd.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovs. & Gold Coins	3,638	Alexandria	Peninsula	A G Reza
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,836	Melbourne	Arcadia	Mercantile Bank
6 Box Sovs. and half Sovs.	4,50,000	Fremantle	Do.	Do.
3 Box Gold Bullion	2,27,856	Do.	Do	National Bank
2 Box Rupees..	5,000	Muscat	Dumra	Do,
2 Cases Sovs. & half Sovs	60,000	Shanghai	Arcadia	Comptoir National
1 Pox Sovs. and Gold Coins	4,788	Aden	Peninsula	H J M Mosa
2 Boxes Sovs. & half Sovs	1,05,000	Alexandria	Africa	Hongkong Bank
4 Bundles Rupees	7,150	Linga	Bulimba	H S A Sezdi
2 Bundles Sovs. and rupees.	5,000	Muscat	Dumra	C Dwarkadas

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING, [21ST MAY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened at 1s. 4 1/16d. T. T. and for demand Bank bills, but one Bank sold to a fair extent at 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand for delivery this month, but at the close the rate is doubtful. All Banks were buyers of Credits at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight but bills have been scarce. So far, however, nothing better has been practicable. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months'sight—Francs		170½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	158½
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	...	216

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 97¼ for cash and settlement and closes at an advance of about ¼. Early in the day there was nothing much doing, but in the afternoon there were moderate buyers in the Bazaar and business was reported up to 98 for the settlement.

Calcutta Market opened quiet at 97 13/16 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	...	98
1st Settlement	...	...	...	...	98

Bullion :—

The Markets were closed in London on Monday. The New York Market is advised as unchanged at 65½. Locally there has been a fair enquiry for ready bars and for shipment. Ready opened at 80⅝ ex-duty and improved to 81. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is unchanged and steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	81	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	15	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	77	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Owing to the drop in prices advised from New York and New Orleans the Market here is easier and prices are quoted Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower for contracts, but there is little business passing.

For ready Cotton the Market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand from shippers for high grades, but lower qualities are extremely difficult to place. Muttias are, however, still moving Mills continue buying quietly.

New Crop is easier and about Rs. 2 lower with little or nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	272	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	227	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	209	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	204/5	"
Fine " Amraoti...	204/5	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	178/9	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	189	"
Fine " Bengals ...	182/3	"
Good Westerns ...	244/45	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs.	254/55 March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	...	"	184 Jan/08
Fine M. G. Bengals	...	"	199 "
" Khangaum Akola	...	"	219 "
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish		"	199 "

Liverpool Openeri—

Opening tone ... ...Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 30,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·48	6·38	6·33	6·23	6·15
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
6·07	6·04	6·03	6·02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate business doing as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0
May ... ... " 8 6 0

Rapeseed :—

The Market is easier, and we quote :—

Brown Cawnpore " ... ... " 8 12 0
" Delhi " ... ... " 8 14 0
Yellow Guzerat ... ... " 9 3 0

Poppyseed—

The Market is quiet with little doing. We quote —

Ready ... Rs. 10 0 0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 36 0 0

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 23 0 0

Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—

The Market is steady with business passing in.

White Delhi at Rs. 4 15 0 to Rs. 5 0 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400
India	55

Mills :—

Century	1,605
David	245
Kohinoor	670
Maneckji Petit	3,030
Textile	1,210

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav Ordinary ...	265
Colaba Land and Mill	990
Marks and Co	148
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	76

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti Valley	4524

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	14,602	bales.
Wheat	17,690	cwts.
Linseed	43,202	"
Rapeseed...	16,877	"
Gingellyseed	404	"
Poppyseed	18,846	"
Groundnuts	96	"
Castorseed	5,965	"
Rice	3,193	"
Myrabollams	3,114	"
Cottonseed	33,009	"
Mowrseed	Nil	
Gram	7,178	"
Joowar	3,998	"
Maize	Nil	

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday 11th May give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week. In some districts threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. Irrigation and weeding continue. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops and sowings have begun in places. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Markets are well stocked but fodder is dear in Sitapur, Bara Banki and Azamgarh. Prices are stationary with a tendency to rise in some districts.

PUNJAB.

Light rain has fallen in parts of the Amritsar and Rawalpindi districts. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains ; wheat is falling in Hissar, Rohtak and Rawalpindi and rising in Jullundur and Sialkot. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and extra spring continue, except in parts of Shahpur where sowings have been retarded on account of plague. Sugarcane is being weeded in Jullundur. The outturn of spring crops is good to average except in some districts where it is below average or poor. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. Locusts have damaged the standing sugarcane crop in Ambala and hoppers (locusts have destroyed the standing crops into tehsils of Mianwali where they are moving about in enormous masses; locusts have nearly been destroyed in Lyallpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Mianwali ; green fodder is scanty in Feroscpore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

There was no rain except slight showers in the Tank tehsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The standing crops are in excellent condition. The wheat crop has suffered from recent high winds in some villages of the Marwat tehsil in Bannu. The destruction of locusts still goes on in all districts except Hazara. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; the outturn is reported good in Bannu. Extra spring crops and sugarcane are being sown. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Marwat tehsil in the Bannu district. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14 5/8 to 21 1/4; gram 16 3/8 to 24; maize 24 11/16 to 30; and bajra 20 to 23 3/4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

No rain. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils where it is scarce.

KASHMIR.

The weather is generally bright and is becoming warm, but is occasionally rainy. Prices are almost stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

Harvesting operations continue. Preparation of land for autumn sowings has commenced in many places. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling in Marwar; rising in Banswara, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Bharatpur and Ajmer Merwara ; and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Light showers fell in parts of Gwalior. Harvesting of spring crops continues in Bhopal and is completed in Indore and Bundelkhand ; threshing and winnowing are in progress in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. The crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in Indore and in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices have risen slightly in Malwa ; are high in Baghelkhand ; and are normal elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The days are very warm but the mornings and nights continue cool. Light local showers not exceeding 35 cents fell in five districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are still progressing in the Saugor, Narsingpur, Bilaspur and Satpura districts. Preparation of land for next autumn sowings and raising and repairing of field embankments in rice distrsits are vigorously proceeding. Sugarcane is in good condition in Betul and Bilaspur. Fooder and water suffice, but the price of fodder is rising high in Nagpur, Akola and Yeotmal. Prices are generally steady or fluctuate very slightly with a tendency to rise, but are still equal to or exceed the scarcity level in seven districts.

Native States.—Chhuikbadan Khairagrah, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon and Udaipur received light showers during the week. Threshing and winnowing and preparation of land for autumn sowings still continue. Sugarcane has been planted in Udaipur and is flourishing in Kawardha and Raigarh. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere. Prices remain stationary.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 36,745, a decrease of 3,397.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	3	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	3	19
E Masagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	2
Non Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	4
Total	15	13	91
Total plague deaths to date	140,816		
Same date last year	72	63	182

IN consequence of one of the newly elected guardians of the Swindon Union having paid a surprise visit to the workhouse, and, under an assumed name and as a tramp, entered the casual ward to see how the tramps were treated, it is suggested that he has become disqualified and rendered himself liable to a penalty if he acts as guardian. The law provides that if a guardian receives relief he becomes disqualified, hence the position in which the member has been placed through his own action.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

STEWART—May 8, in London, Major James Fearnley Stewart 102nd K. E. O. Grenadiers, aged 44.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,

Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.

Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.

SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,

For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.

A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.

A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the wellknown flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 2m.; Sun sets, 7h, 8m.; High water, 6-30m., 6-58a.; Low water, 1-4m., 0-36a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9p.m.

Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s.s. "Ceylon" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 24th instant.

THE HOME GOING MAILS.—With effect from the 25th May, the English Mails will be landed and shipped from the Carnac Bandar and in consequence late letters for the English Mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bundar Post

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and RANGOON.
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THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

UP-TO-DATE in design, Materials and Workmanship. Satisfactory results in practical use. Makes ICE-CREAM in Four Minutes. Sizes from 1 to 16 qts.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS
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IN BUILDING MATERIALS
QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!
WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY :—
MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE
TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dado. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.
MOSAIC GRANITE, GLASS-
OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.
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Cool and Comfort
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FANS.

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Accidents and Disease
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
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BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907.

INDIA'S LIQUOR PROBLEM.

"THE Quality, Manufacture, and Excise control of Alcoholic Liquors in India" was the subject of a recent report by Major Bedford, I.M.S., and the new issue of the *Gazette of India* contains a series of Resolutions in review thereof. Portions of the Excise Committee's Report are also brought under review, dealing with the question of the consumption of country spirit and the methods by which its production and taxation should be controlled. Government reiterates the absence of any desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation, and deem it necessary to make due provision for the needs of such persons; but "their settled policy is to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do." Fiscal considerations in connection with the liquor traffic, continues the preamble, are important, not as an end in themselves, but simply because, as stated in a Government Resolution of September 1905, the most effective method of forwarding the policy of Government in regard to consumption is "to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminish the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor." Major Bedford holds that such injury to health as arises from alcoholic indulgence is due purely to excessive consumption, and not to any specially toxic properties of any particular kind of spirit. So Government lends its support to the statement that fermented liquors are more wholesome than spirit, simply because they contain less alcohol, "an advantage which manifestly may be neutralised by their consumption in larger quantities." Then we are assured that, as between the various classes of spirit, the commonly prevailing idea that cheap imported spirit is specially pernicious, is unfounded. So too is the idea that outstill spirit and spirit produced by the crude processes in force in central distilleries, are materially worse in quality than even the better classes of imported spirits made in India by European methods. Spirit produced by Native processes is no doubt defective in some respects; but Government declares that these defects can be removed by concentration of the centres of production and by improvement in methods which will reduce the excess of acidity. The conclusion arrived at by Major Bedford is that it is unnecessary to lay down any tests of quality or standards in respect to spirit in general and country spirit in particular, and in this conclusion the Government of India agree, at the same time observing that this conclusion is in no way inconsistent with the suggestion of the Excise Committee's report that in contract distillery areas, the contract distiller should be bound to produce liquor of a certain quality or purity.

It is satisfactory to note that the Excise Committee shows the very abstemious character of the population as a whole. The majority is composed of habitual abstainers, but in some areas certain classes drink to an extent that it is desirable to check—by improved distillery and preventive arrangements and by enhanced taxation. And a paragraph a little later on in the review contains a terrible indictment which comes home to us when it says :—"The Bombay Presidency proper consumes more than one-third of all the distillery liquor drunk in India. The area of highest consumption comprises the City of Bombay and the adjoining districts of Thana and Kolaba, together with those of Surat, Broach and Khandesh. Next come the Cities of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli: next the South Coast districts of Kanara and Ratnagiri and then the districts of Panch Mahals and Kaira." Figures given show that in Bombay where taxation is lowest the relative consumption is highest, "a situation which may be largely attributed to the operation of the District Monopoly system. This system, apart from the fact that it is accompanied by a low rate of taxation leaves preventive work which should properly be undertaken by Government largely in the hands of the district contractors, and . . . this delegated function is not satisfactorily discharged." Government is forced to the conclusion from these and other similar remarks, that in present circumstances an advance in taxation is in many cases feasible and desirable. Measures for restriction and better control of consumption and system of Excise management are then considered. The Bombay system of District Monopoly is condemned, and among other reforms will be the establishment of distillery schools. It is also recommended that in Bombay City the rate of duty on country spirit shall be raised to the level of that on imported liquor—"this being accompanied by a concomitant enhancement of the taxation of other kinds of intoxicants also, if their consumption should show a tendency to increase." A further Resolution contemplates the abolition, in course of time, of the toddy distilleries on the southern coast of Bombay and that the manufacture of toddy spirit should be confined to one distillery in each of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the former at Chavakkat and the latter at Dadar; that the production of flavoured spirit at Uran and Kotri should be restricted, and that liquors from Kashmir, Baroda and the Jaipur States and the malt whisky manufactured at Simla and Rawalpindi should be subjected to duty at tariff rates. The Committee also proposed to treat as foreign, ordinary plain spirit which is merely spiced to meet Indian tastes, but the Government of India disagrees and it will still be treated as country liquor.

More efficient control is to be exercised in the manufacture of beer in India and in its quality —at least two bushels of malt to every hogshead being the standard suggested. No free allowances on rums from the distilleries are to be given, and so far as cheap imported spirit is concerned there is no reason to prohibit its importation, "since from a hygienic standpoint it compares quite favourably with the more highly priced imported liquors." The real objection to this class of spirit, in the eyes of Government, is that owing to its extreme cheapness, it competes to an undesirable extent with country spirit and that it promotes increase of consumption by Natives of India through the position popularly assigned to it as being in essence the drink of the European classes. Numerous suggestions are made, and local Governments and Administrations are desired to consider and comment on them, as they also are on proposed new regulations regarding toddy. The Excise Committee held that the best methods of restricting consumption is the adoption of a tree-tax system, which has the advantage of affording a tax roughly proportionate to the amount of toddy consumed. Such a system, it is shown, is already in force in Madras and Bombay, and that which the Committee would apply to other parts of India is described as "one based on the principle of tree-tax, but with less variety than the systems of Bombay and less elaboration than that of Madras. The Government of India commend to the consideration of the Bombay Government the general suggestions for reform made in the Report, and lays special emphasis on the desirability of increasing the tree-tax in Surat so as to diminish the high toddy consumption there, which amounts to two-fifths of that of the whole province, and is nevertheless accompanied by a very high rate of country spirit consumption. It is significant in this connection, says the Resolution that toddy in Surat sells for 1½ annas a gallon or a little over, whereas the ordinary price in the rest of the province is between 3 and 4 annas. The Government of Bombay is also to consider the desirability of allowing exemption from taxation to unfermented toddy when drawn in pots coated with lime, as is the practice in Madras. On the other hand, it would appear that there may have been some abuse of concessions allowed in the Surat district in respect of *tari* drawn for the manufacture of vinegar. Last of the batch comes a resolution bringing under review the recommendations of the Excise Committee as to the methods under which licenses for the retail vend of country liquor should generally be disposed of—a proposed scheme of fixed fees being rejected in favour of the auction system as being more in accordance with the policy of the Government of India.

MOTOR ROADS. THE question as to whether trunk roads for motor traffic will become necessary instead of being, as they are now regarded by the general public, a freakish luxury, is still engaging attention without appearing to reach any chance of settlement. Perhaps it is because the opponents of motor traffic realise that their opposition is useless, that they persevere so greatly, for there can be very few who really are unable to appreciate the fact that the motor traffic of the world and of Great Britain in particular is likely to increase with even greater strides than it has done in the past. A statistically inclined investigator has ventured the opinion that in ten years' time there will be at least ten times as many cars on the roads in England as there are at present. If we assume that every man whose income is over £700 a year can afford to keep a car, the estimate shows that less than half the people who could meet the expense will be motorists. One thing is certain that, no matter to what extent, the motor traffic on roads will become heavier. What then is to be done by the nearly two thousand road authorities which control the highways of England and Wales? Already the local administrative bodies are groaning because of the cost of upkeep. It is work for the specialist, this business of road-making. It is more difficult than the average road user imagines. A great deal of the present trouble is due to the fact that the advice of Telford and Macadam concerning a good foundation, was in the past neglected by some of those who should have accepted it. An eminent county surveyor recently related his experience on this point. He caused test holes to be sunk, about 400 yards apart, along the main road carriage ways outside the urban area. The average thickness of road-crust was not more than 4in. There were no proper foundations over the greater length of about 500 miles so tested. The metalling used was resting on a clayey subsoil. And of late years there have appeared the heavy traction engine and the light high-speed motor car. We must not close our eyes to the fact that the touring cars cause considerable disintegration of the road surface. The ideal surface, probably for the light touring car is wood paving which has been well laid.

It seems inevitable that the tax-payer must face a further burden for road maintenance. In the evidence before a Departmental Committee on heavy motor-car traffic, an extraordinary statement was made. One of the witnesses said he had figured out the cost, "at a moderate estimate," of strengthening the main and district roads of England and Wales to render them suitable for modern methods of traction, as more than two hundred and eighty-seven millions. This statement was quoted a few months ago at a meeting of engineers whose business it was to maintain the roads. And it was not contradicted. We are at once led to speculate whether it would not be better to make new trunk roads for the motor traffic. The Local Government Board make it a condition that loans for creosoted deal paving must be paid back again in five years. Money borrowed for the concrete foundations may be spread over a period of twenty years. The motorist is inclined to believe that the hammer of the horses' hoofs on the wood blocks is far more detrimental than the rubber tyres of the mechanically propelled vehicle. It seems to be common-sense. But there will be no trunk roads of this description while 1,850 road authorities, to be exact, are in existence, and it seems hopeless to hope for any improvement in the roads until the work is recognised as calling for experts, and the control centralised. And while motorists are hoping for that—and the millennium—the public will continue to complain of the dust nuisance.

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC ORDINANCE. THE whole matter of the outcry against the Transvaal Asiatic Ordinance and the subsequent action of the local Parliament has been engaging the attention of the South African correspondents of Home contemporaries and the result has been that the feeling of the Colony is more clearly understood. That the desire is not to shut out all Asiatics is shown by the fact that entrance and residential licences are granted to desirable person, but the sheep have to suffer for the goats and general stringent regulations are considered the only remedy. Careful investigations have shown that there is a regular trade of helping intending immigrants to avoid the difficulties of entering the colony, and here, as is easily conceived, the profit is made from those who would be the last to obtain permits in the regular way. Hitherto the question of restricting immigration has arisen in maritime Colonies, where the peculiar difficulties of an inland Colony do not arise. But with an inland Colony the situation bristles with difficulties. The unauthorised immigrant carefully avoids crossing the border by rail for the sufficient reason that at the border stations permits are examined, and passengers who are not provided with the proper authority to proceed are compelled to alight and terminate their journey. It is much simpler to cross the border at some secluded spot during the night, and, evading the villages and police patrols, proceed on foot to Johannesburg, where the newly-arrived permitless Asiatic is quickly lost in a crowd of his countrymen. Once he sets foot on the soil of the commercial Mecca of the Transvaal, the immigrant is amongst friends, all ready to help him and all keenly appreciative of another triumph over the detested department which vainly endeavours to control the movements of the Asiatics. A short residence makes him bold to claim pre-war residence, any excuse that is likely to be accepted being given to account for delay in registration, and the lending of old permits giving a colourable description of the temporary holder takes place at varying prices. Prior to the war no finger print records were taken, and so at present any attempt to restrict Asiatic immigration by the existing machinery is futile. The claim of the white population is that the standard of living is so low amongst the Asiatic population that competition is impossible. An instance can be taken of a firm of Arab merchants, with a large business, who draw only £40 a year each for the wants of their families, that is about the same amount that is required to clothe, feed and educate a child. A general squeezing out of white traders has been going on for some years and the Colony seeks to find means of preventing it from going further. It is also clear that this population acts as a drain on the financial resources of the Colony by means of the large remittances sent every year to the East. This is a matter the Colony has a legitimate right to consider, but the sweeping rules of the Ordinance had to be disallowed and Mr. Botha has promised that further consideration shall be given to the colonial Bill which, under the condition under which the promise was given, probably signifies that a way will be found equally effective in operation without the undue restraint on legitimate immigrants which caused the protest to be raised.

MR. WADE, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the first statue of the Princess of Wales, as a pendant to his statue of the Prince of Wales, already unveiled in Hong Kong. The same sculptor is just completing two statues of Queen Alexandra (one of which is for the London Hospital), and another statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay

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Lady Minto sails for India by the P. and O. steamer leaving Marseilles on the 5th July.

It is understood that reference has had to be made to the India Office upon some of the points connected with appointments to the six new Brigades which come into existence on the 1st proximo, under the scheme of Commands reorganisation recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Some little delay may therefore occur in the announcement of the names of the officers selected.

ANOTHER small frontier raid took place three days ago in a village just outside Bannu. A party of tribesmen from over the border attacked the house of a Hindu at night, shot one man dead, wounded two others, looted the place and got away with two prisoners. The usual pursuit party was organised; the gang was overtaken and the captured Hindus were rescued, two of the marauders being also caught.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON leaves Simla to-day (Wednesday) to catch the out-going Mail for home, returning at the end of August. The same mail takes away Mr. Craddock, the well-known Simla House Agent and Architect who is retiring to England after a long and successful business connection with this country.

MR. THOMAS FREEMANTLE, who has just died at Romsey, worked in the gardens at Broadlands for seventy-five years. He entered Lord Palmerston's service, when six years old, and was continued in the service of Lord Mount Temple, and later still of Mr. Evelyn Ashley. The last-named was present at the funeral of the gardener. Among the gardeners present was Mr. Cornelius Medley, aged eighty-eight, who has been at work in the same garden for seventy-six years.

SOME interesting facts are published with regard to the rapid growth in the imports of biscuits during the last five years. It appears that since 1902-03 these imports have grown from 1,690,387lbs. to 5,620,655lbs., and in value from 6¼ to 22¼ lakhs. Eighty-four per cent. of this trade is with the United Kingdom. These figures do not, by any means, represent either the growth or the total consumption of biscuits in British India, for the production of Indian factories is now considerable, and as the demand spreads an increasing number of bakers undertake to meet it. Burma takes relatively by far the largest share of the import trade, her imports during the last two years being over 43 per cent. of the total for all India.

The South Manchurian Railway for which Japan, according to Reuter, is placing orders in America, comprises the two main sections, namely (1) a small two-foot six inch field railway built during the war from Antung to Mukden which is to be converted to the standard four-foot eight inch gauge to connect with the already existing standard gauge main line in Korea, and (2) the line from Mukden which connects with Port Arthur and Dalny on the south and with Neuchwang and thus with Peking on the west. This line was of the five feet Russian gauge before the war when the Japanese converted it to the metre gauge to enable their using rolling stock of the railways in Japan upon it. It is now to be converted to the standard gauge, thereby completing the standard gauge connection between Fusan and Peking and thus enabling Japanese goods to travel all the way to the Yangtse basin upon the standard gauge. Two big bridges, namely over the Yalu river at Antung and over the Liaoho at Neuchwang have to be constructed to prevent breaking bulk by this route, but there is little doubt that they will be built expeditiously as part of the scheme.

ONE of the Premiers has confessed that the thing which interested him most, apart from the business proceedings, at the Conference, was the supply of quill pens which was provided for the use of those present. Coming from a young and progressive country, it seemed to plunge him back into mediæval times. He took one of the pens away as a souvenir to show to incredulous friends across the sea.

GIVING evidence at the inquest held at East Halton, near Grimsby, concerning the death of an unknown man, the witness who found the body said that every morning on his way to work for the past fourteen years at the point where the man was found he had looked with the expectation of finding a dead body.

A SINGULAR disease has been spreading among bees in the Isle of Wight, and it is feared that they will soon be extinct. The disease assumes the form of a kind of paralysis, and up to the present all efforts to combat the malady have been useless. Specimens of diseased bees have been despatched to the Board of Agriculture. A well-known breeder believes the bees would be extinct in the Island within another year, unless a remedy was quickly found.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Treasury Bonds.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BERLIN, MAY 3.

EVEN the most embittered enemy of Social-Democracy, the Antisemitic Deputy Baron Liebermann von Sonnenberg, thought it his duty during the recent debates on Germany's foreign policy, to testify in favour of his *bete noire*, that recently a marked change in its patriotic attitude was undeniable. Indeed outward appearances prove that this compliment was well deserved. Herr Bebel, the well-known leader of the party, during his agitation tour on the occasion of the by-election at Glauchau, indulged in patriotic addresses to the voters, reassuring them that they could count on Social-Democracy whenever the Fatherland was in danger. In the same sense at the debate on the Army Estimates Herr Noske declared in the name of the party, that Germany must have not only a numerically strong army, but the best weapons and the traditional superior discipline for its rank and file. These unwonted patriotic speeches of German Socialist politicians have already caused the French national press to contemplate with sore heartburnings the alleged want of patriotic feeling among the French Socialists. I for one cannot persuade myself that Herr Bebel and Herr Noske should have any more sympathy for national object than M. Jaures or M. Rouanet. Their recent attitude is simply due to their observations, made reluctantly during the electioneering campaign in January, convincing them that the masses of the population in all parts of Germany are after all much more imbued with genuine patriotism than Socialist philosophy could ever dream of. As a loss of this seat of Glauchau which they had held for a generation would have been an especially signal defeat of their cause, they had the prudence of appearing, for a change, in a brand new patriotic cloak. This stratagem proved effective; for thereby they could boast of a gain of about 500 votes, while their opponents suffered for the loss of this traditional plank in their platform.

It would, however, be a mistake to believe in a sudden conversion of the present Socialist leaders to a national creed based on love of country. For such a change Herr Bebel is too advanced in years and too stiff backed by disposition. The real significance of the change will show itself in the party programme and the parliamentary tactics of the Socialists only when the younger generation comes more to the foreground. Up to now the Revisionists who insisted on a recognition of national claims have at the party conventions always been floored by the passionate Nestor of German Socialism. In future they will have a better Chance for asserting their views. For no party is more dependent on the political instincts of the masses than Social-Democracy. As it has now been conclusively proved that despite all unpatriotic and cynic exclamations by powerful leaders and a reckless party press the masses remained true to the national cause, the leaders will be obliged to listen to patriotic arguments not only in the times of polling but whenever national interests come into play. Otherwise the masses would find it out that they are trifled with by egotistic politicians and will follow the leadership of some Revisionist who satisfies them better on national counts.

UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

The month of March as the beginning of the vernal season brought us, among other hopeful buds, also the project of a Universal Industrial Exhibition in Berlin. But this spring was unusally cold in Germany, and as many promising shoots that burst forth too rashly were quickly frozen to death, this inception also came to a premature determination ere its blossom could fully unfold itself. Neither the Emperor and the German Governments nor the most important industrial circles in the Fatherland have approved of the idea of a Berlin Exhibition in 1913.

There ought to be no doubt that such a question whether or not a World's Industrial Exhibition in 1913 is desirable, can have no other but an economic aspect at this phase of its first proposition. But the nervousness of our times is such that even on the occasion of this early funeral political speculation has come in for its share. It is argued that the authorities in Germany probably oppose the plan of this Exposition because they are aware that the country will in a near future be plunged in a great war. As a matter of fact, the preparations for a World's fair have never been hindered either by warlike susceptibilities or even by actual fighting on a large scale. The Crimean War was no hindrance for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, nor did the Boulanger imbroglio of 1887 interrupt the construction of the Eiffel Tower that was to form the "Clou," of the Paris Exhibition in 1889. Nobody can honestly believe that the Germans in 1907 are more afraid of warlike complications than the French were twenty years ago, when Boulanger offered himself as the Commander-in-Chief for a war of revenge. As the German Emperor is known to favour and readily patronize every plan that promises to be of any

HELP FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY,

and for the economic prosperity of Germany, we may be quite sure, that the flat denial of his support is due to the general conviction that for European countries the time for Universal Industrial Exhibitions is over. England was the first country to invite the world to such industrial Fairs; it has given up the idea ever since the successful second London Exhibition of 1862. Then France came forward as the country of "*Expositions Universelles*"; it has had five of them within 45 years and, if its announcement of 1896 that Paris ought to have its exhibition every eleventh year, would still hold good, we ought to be already in the midst of preparations for a new *Grande Exposition Universelle*" in 1911. There is, however, a general consensus of opinions that at present nothing is to be gained by such enterprises, at least in the centres of European countries.

It would be a gain for the health and comfort of the general reader, if at last people would be convinced that not everything that is discussed and runs into print in Germany has a political background or motives of an alleged "Weltpolitik." Surely this whole suggestion of a Berlin Exhibition and its prompt refutation was from the beginning to the end nothing but an exchange of opinion about the commercial chances and the industrial interests that in such a question are the only points that clear-headed men will admit to be considered.

RECENT ISSUE OF TREASURY BONDS.

The Imperial Government of Germany and the Prussian State have just issued 400 million Marks of Treasury Bonds. That the subscriptions, even in this period of stringency on the money market, have reached a total of 18 Millards, is not to be wondered at. Such a gilt-edged security bearing 4 per cent. interest for five years and offered at 99 per cent. of its nominal value was sure to attract subscribers from all sides. As preference was to be given to subscribers that would consent to the condition that their shares were not negotiable until October 15th more than two-thirds of the whole amount (13½ Millards) was offered subject to this clause.

Considering that in 1903 a loan of 290 Millions at 3 per cent, and at a issuing price of 92 per cent. was just as many times subscribed for, one might be surprised that the Imperial Government and the Prussian State made so large concessions to the buying public. The explanation is, that since 1903 conditions on the German money market have greatly changed. A few months after the date of issue in 1903 quotations fell considerably below 92 and have never risen again to the original level. Of the 3½ per cent. Government stock issued in 1906, it is said that one-fifth is still held by the guarantors. For reasons of national welfare the authorities were induced to great liberality. They wanted to attract the small capitalists who cannot be satisfied with less than 4 per cent. interest because the enhanced cost of living would otherwise compel them to spend more than their income. It is the same symptom that accounts for the recent remarkable movements at the London Stock Exchange. Despite the reduction of the rate of discount, the gilt-edged Government stocks bearing low interest are quoted weak at declining prices, because wide circles of investors insist on higher returns rather than on unparallel safety. Thus it could happen that the new Straits Settlements Loan of 5 Million £ at 4 per cent. proved a failure, while there was a rush for the Chinese Railway Bonds bearing five per cents.

In the last end the disfavour shown to first rate Home securities in all European markets is due to the oversea claims of money promising higher rates of interest. There has been a decided narrowing of the margin between the best European and the practically safe trans-oceanic securities, partially because capitalists have become used to investment in distant countries.

IN GERMANY THIS CHANGE HAS BEEN ALL THE MORE ACCENTUATED,

because the high reputation of the Banking Firms that introduced these foreign stocks on the Stock Exchanges, appeared as a sufficient guarantee for their customers. Railway projects in Canada and Peru are at present considered fit opportunities for German small capitalists to invest their money. As the new 5 per cent. Loan of the Argentinian Government was offered by the three leading Banking Corporations in Germany, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank, everybody was at once sure of the intrinsic value of such scrip. In connection with the wide-spread knowledge, by means of Consular reports and the newspapers of the political and economic prosperity of countries like Mexico and Japan, the enterprising spirit of the German Banks is of great advantage for foreign Governments seeking money in the German market. The expectation that German industrial enterprize is steadily gaining ground abroad, helps also to persuade investors to pay more attention to Oversea investments. If e. g. the German Oversea Electricity Co. issues 15 Millions worth of new bonds in the German market, that comes to the same thing as though German capital is made available for central stations and tramways at Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso.

With this proclivity of German capitalists to supply distant places with the where withal for their economic development the Imperial and Prussian Governments had to reckon when they again approached the German money market. It was decided to minimize the customary margin between home and foreign securities by increasing the rate of interest offered to 4 per cents. There with one did not wish, however, to return to Bismarck's principle of preferring the 4 o/o type of State loans, because so many widows and orphans that live on their means, would be benefited; the calculation was rather, that under the present circumstances of the money market it was desirable to increase the attraction of home securities. Treasury bonds with an unusually long term of running were advocated by the banks as the best means of reaching this aim. That the calculation was correct, is amply proved by the great success of these issues at a time of great scarcity of money and a universal dearness of credit even for the very best debtors.

THE BERLIN FINE ART EXHIBITIONS.

As a rule lovers of art when comparing the two annual Art Exhibitions find that of the Secessionists more interesting than the more traditional display of the Royal Academy. This season the proportion is inverted; there is more dullness with the Secessionists. If one wishes to get an idea what level the very latest ventures and boldest experiments have reached, the Secession is still the place to go to, though some of the best works of new fashioned artists, like those of the Parisian Impressionistic painter Gaston Latouche have found their way to the walls of the Grand Academic Exhibition. But these modern trials are more eccentric than fascinating; or rather, to call the spade a spade, they are for the most part abominable. Two many of the younger generation of German painters that follow the flag of Secession make a point of shocking us by a studied absence of all considerations of form and delicacy. They wish us to perceive their objects of art not as appropriate representations of men, animals, trees or rocks, but simply as patches of colour reflected on our retina. With this principle of disfigurement they often combine a studied disrespect for decency and an almost perverse cynicism that strikes us as not only inartistic but also as dishonest. We cannot help thinking that all these daring artists are not such repulsive cynics by nature but that they affect this delight in objectionable scenes only for the sake of creating a sensation and of gaining a cheap notoriety. There is something trumped up in their conceptions; a make-believe in their bluffing licentiousness, a sham courage in their eye-sores. It is of course in the female figures that this tendency becomes most obstrusive. There is e. g. a picture by Herr Corinth representing the often painted scene of Paris' judgement; but all we can say in its favour is the success of the artist to persuade us that this Paris to whom the divine ladies expose their charms strikes us to be a genuine swine-herd of the Ida mountains. What is to be gained by such exaggerated vulgarity we cannot say.

As an appendix to the Secessionist's Exhibition a collection of the older paintings of their president Herr Liebermann has been arranged in celebration of his sixtieth birthday. It is, however, not the first time that such a retrospective exhibition enables us to follow the whole career of this gifted painter. Some of his admirers wish us to believe that Professor Libermann is the very king of modern German Art. That is more than an exaggeration; it is a proof of want of taste. Undoubtedly Herr Liebermann has made a speciality of the *plein-air* style of painting and has beaten all competitors in this particular effort. But in the interest of this speciality he has eradicated some of his best artistic capacities, as his early paintings clearly show.

But again as in former years the best part of the Exhibition is the Department of sculpture. It is now already a decade, since the German Art of sculpture has turned over a new leaf, combining clever arrangement of figures with a fine expression of feeling. Among the Secessionists the gigantic figure of a man leading a bullock, well modelled and carefully worked out by the famous German sculptor Tuaillon is much admired, while in the Royal Academy Exhibition smaller works abound, as they are needed for the interior of houses and for fountain decorations. Of a grander style are the figures for the Bismarck Monument in Hamburg by Lederer. Altogether German plastic art is in the ascendency and while satisfactory work has already been done. There is even greater promise for the next future.

L. ASCH.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AURANGABAD, MAY 20.

The heat just now is abnormal. As the heat grows in intensity, much difficulty is being experienced by the inhabitants for their daily water supply. Of course, there are stanchions all over the place. But, as the supply at the Reservoir at Wohur is at a low ebb, the supply is considerably less than the constant demand. People resorting thither for their daily supply have to rise early betimes, as otherwise they will have to content themselves with borrowing water from their neighbours who are very chary at parting with it. Drought is apprehended and there are no means at present available to minimise the difficulty. Even the supply at the River Kaum is drying up and the Mill Authorities have been cautioned betimes not to draw their supply therefrom which was a great drain. Consequently, to obviate this difficulty the Mill-owners have constructed a large cistern near their own premises from which they are being at present supplied, supplemented with what they obtain from the old cisterns and wells in their compound. Fever prevails to a very great extent all round here. There is scarcely a house in which there is not one or two patients. But the only hope of improvement in the public health is the consoling thought that we shall soon have the Monsoon breaking over us and the cloudy skies here are held to indicate that we shall have the *barsat* earlier this season than we have had for years past.

THE New York Bowery Mission, which looks after released criminals and human derelicts, has given Dr. G. A. Gayer, who has been successful in the practice of hypnotism, permission to experiment in hypnotism on a number of the inmates of the home, with a view to permanently affecting them for good. Dr. Gayer, the "Chronicle" says, promises to check drunkenness and vice, and the use of drugs.

WITH the advent of the motor the Paris cabhorse barely exists. It is fed on most inferior oats lost in a mixture of wet straw and crushed Indian corn. But the poor thing would be only too happy if it got this every day. The fact is, this luxurious ration is supplied only every second day. "You see," said a cabby to a morning contemporary's representative, "the horse works only every second day, and, consequently, is fed only on the days it works. To-morrow I shall take out another horse, and this one gets a rest."

PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Assassins in the Palace.

THE DUMA REJOICES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

M. Stolypin revealed to the Duma the arrest of twenty-eight revolutionaries, who were alleged to have plotted to enter the Palace and assassinate the Tsar, and also the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Premier.

The Duma passed a Resolution expressing joy at the escapes and indignation at the plot.

The Labour Members and Socialists absented themselves while the Resolution was being voted.

LONDON, MAY 21.

A bomb was thrown at a group of police officials in Odessa killing two and injuring many passers-by.

After this, gangs of the "Black Hundred" ran through the streets, mercilessly beating the people. One hundred were seriously injured.

A COLD WHITSUNTIDE.

Iceland again Warm.

LONDON, May 20.

Whitsuntide has been bitterly cold.

Iceland has been warmer than Great Britain, Germany and France.

Snow has fallen in Paris.

THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

Commissioners' Report.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The Report of the Commerce Commissioners to President Roosevelt says that the history of the Standard Oil Corporation shows that there was a virtual monopoly and deliberate destruction of competition by under a dozen men who reaped enormous profits.

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Birrell's Bill in the Scales.

WARNING FROM THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Three thousand delegates have arrived at Dublin to attend to-day's Irish National Convention on which the fate of Mr. Birrell's Bill depends.

LATER.

The Liberal Papers warn Nationalists that the rejection of Mr. Birrell's Bill means that they got nothing.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Great Activity Forecasted.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Spanish Minister of Marine announces that the Naval Estimates have been increased.

They will provide for the construction of three battleships of fifteen thousand tons, and several submarines, besides the renovation of the dockyards.

UNITED STATES WHEAT CROP.

Huge Deficit Expected.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Telegrams from New York state that experts forecast the winter wheat crop of the United States at 166 million bushels below last year.

FRENCH CRUISER AGROUND

Assistance from Shanghai Sent.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The French cruiser *Chanzy* has gone aground on Saddle Island in the Mergui Archipelago? The Crew have been saved. The cruiser *Alger* has left Shanghai to assist.

THE CATHOLIC VULGATE.

Revision Entrusted to the Benedictines.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The Pope has issued a decree entrusting the revision of the whole Vulgate to the Benedictine Order.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir Wilfred Laurier Leaves London.

LONDON, MAY, 21.

Sir Wilfred Laurier leaves to-day. He will visit France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States. He says that he is perfectly satisfied with the results of the Conference.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

Probable Starters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

The following are the probable starters for the Manchester Cup run May 24, distance 1¼ miles.

	st.	lbs.
Beppo	8	9
Bibiani	8	0
Spate	7	12
Manaton	7	11
Buckminster	7	9
Killeagh	7	8
Monkshead	7	1
Rockburn	6	9
Romney	6	5

THE DERBY.

The latest betting is 4 to 5 on Slieve Gallions.

INDIAN UNREST.

BARISAL DISTURBANCES.

Carrying of Offensive Weapons Forbidden.

SALUTARY EFFECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent, wiring from Barisal, says that an Order issued by the District Magistrate preventing any person from carrying any sword, or stick or bamboo more than three and a half feet in length or one inch in diameter, has had the practical effect of disarming the "National Volunteers," and that their entire break-up is only a question of a few days.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

A telegram from Barisal, dated the 21st May, states:—Fifty Gurkhas under a European officer arrived at Barisal yesterday evening. They will be stationed there for the present.

ADDITIONAL PROCLAIMED AREAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The following districts have also been proclaimed under the new Ordinance:—Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backerganj, Pabna, Rungpur and Tippera.

ACCOUNTS FROM DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Dacca dated 19th May:—As many exaggerated accounts have appeared regarding the present situation in Eastern Bengal, especially with regard to the alleged apathy of the Government, it is right that the public should be put in possession of the true state of affairs as gathered from conversations I have had with the various Government Officials.

At Comilla and Akhoura everything is quiet; but the police will be kept in these places for some time.

In the Mymensingh district there was some trouble on the 21st of April at a *Mela* at Jamalpur, owing to boycott, but it was not till the 27th idem that things took a serious turn when some Hindu "Volunteers," one local man and four from Calcutta, were followed by a few Mahomedans, and the Volunteers, finding that they were being followed, fired shots from revolvers and one Mahomedan was severly wounded. This naturally roused the Mahomedans who collected in large numbers, but they were kept well in hand by the District Superintendent of Police, and credit is due to the Government officials for the way in which they calmed the excited crowd. Some Hindus barricaded themselves in a temple and when asked to come out by the officials, they refused to do so, firing four shots in reply. The Mahomedans in the meantime were still kept well in hand, otherwise there might have been a serious riot. With regard to the searching of Dayamo temple, it has been said that the officials took no care to safeguard the sacred parts of the building. Far from this being the case great care was taken not to offend religious prejudice and a Brahmin Police Officer was appointed to search the sacred parts of the temple.

Apart from the volunteer and temple incidents the affair was not a grave one. No damage was done to houses or 'cutcherries,' but the Hindus fled in large numbers, no Pleaders or *Mukhtiars* remaining. In some instances, it is said, Mahomedans helped the Hindus and even took in their families.

Some Gurkhas and the Military Police are now stationed at this place.

With regard to riots at Dewanganj and other places, these were non-political, being the work of *budmashes* who, taking advantage of the general unrest, began to loot everyone indiscriminately. In the Dewanganj riot one Hindu was maltreated and two Mahomedans killed. The Military Police, who are well officered, have been stationed at all the places where the riots have broken out.

It may be stated generally that agrarian complaints and boycott began the trouble, but the main strings are evidently now being pulled from Calcutta, though it seems to be difficult to get at the source. *Budmashes* have taken advantage of the situation to commit dacoities. There is always a substratum of society in every country ready to break out at the first chance. The Government is taking strong measures to prevent all unlawful picketting and coercion as well as all forms of violence and ruffianism.

The number of European Officers of Police is being considerably increased and large numbers of Gurkha and Military Police have been sent to all the disturbed centres. The police will remain in these places for some time and the public may feel confident that every precaution is being taken to prevent further rioting and to restore confidence.

The Local Government has put in force the Government of India's Resolution with regard to Meetings, in several of the principle districts of Eastern Bengal, and this should have beneficial effect.

Many arrests have been made in the Mymensingh District and already some 200 have been taken into custody and will be put on trial without delay.

There is no doubt the Government is fully alive to the situation and strong measures are being taken to enforce order.

ARREST OF PINDI DASS.

Editor of "India" for Seduction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

At 6 a.m. this morning, Pindi Dass, Editor, Proprietor, Printer and Publisher of *India*, a weekly native paper published at Gujranwala, was arrested on a Warrant issued under authority of the Local Government, under Sections 124 (*a*) and 131 of the Indian Penal Code. The arrest was made at Gujranwala by Mr. Wilkin, the Superintendent of Police and the prisoner was brought into Lahore by Mr. Phillips, the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Lahore. On the train arriving at 7-15 a.m., the prisoner was at once taken before Mr. Mant, the Deputy Commissioner who remanded him to the Judicial Lock-up for fifteen days.

The charges are non-bailable.

Pindi Dass is a young man of about 20.

Mr. C. Bevan Oetman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, who had charge of the *Punjabee* Case, will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Local Government.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Chapter VII.

*Section 131—"Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of the Queen or attempts to seduce any such officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or his duty shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to a fine."

SIKH LOYALTY.

A Sikh Barrister's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

The Civil and Military Gazette publishes the following:—

Sir,—I have read with surprise in a Calcutta paper called *Bande Mataram* that the Sikhs are going to instal the notorious Ajit Singh (who is wanted by the police) as the eleventh *guru*. The statement is not only false but mischievous, and I wish that patriotic papers would leave the Sikhs alone.

As has already been pointed out by some Sikh gentlemen, Ajit Singh is not a Sikh nor had he any following or influence among the Sikhs. To say that the Sikhs are going to have such a person as their *guru* is an insult to the noble religion of the Sikhs.

I have no doubt such false rumours are being put forward by the lower section of the Bengali press with certain objects.

GURCHARN SINGH,
Barrister-at-Law.

LAHORE, MAY 20.

RAJPUT LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

The meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islahi Rajputana Hind was held at Patiala on the 19th instant when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) Under section 6 of the Aims and Objects of the Anjuman, this meeting requests all the members to impress on the minds of the Rajput public the innumerable blessings of the British rule and warn them against the blackest crime in the eye of a Rajput, of being a Gunchor i.e. ungrateful. This meeting strongly condemns the speeches and writings creating ill-feeling towards the peaceful rule of the Government and reminds the members of their national duty as Rajputs to keep aloof from, and look down with odium on, any men causing disaffection by speech or writing, or having any connection directly or indirectly with any disloyal movement, or taking an interest in or having sympathy with any such movements. This meeting considers it its honest duty to thank the Government for the action taken to suppress seditious movements and disturbances if with one strong action the Government has saved many who would have put themselves in danger.

(2) Having learnt that His Honour Sir Denzil Ibbetson to whom the whole Rajput nation owes a great debt of gratitude is proceeding to England to undergo a slight operation, this meeting requests all members of the nation to continuously pray for His Honour's speedy recovery and welfare.

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

Sureties before the Court.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chaganlal Lalubhai Thanawala, editor of a Gujarati weekly called the *Hind Swarajya* or the "Indian Home Rule," and his two sureties, Jotiba Bhagoji and Gopal Haridas, appeared to answer the notice calling upon them to show cause why the bond of Rs. 300 executed by them for the good behaviour of Chaganlal for six months should not be forfeited. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to support the notice, while Mr. R. Solomon, Pleader, appeared to show cause.

The circumstances under which the bond was executed were these: On the 23rd October last, Chaganlal was bound over in the sum of Rs. 300, under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and two other persons, Jotiba Bhagoji and Kishanprasad Jinabhai, stood surety for him in the same amount for the good behavour of Chaganlal for six months. On the 20th November, Kishanprasad, one of the sureties withdrew from the bond, and in his place Gopal Haridas was accepted as a surety, and a fresh bond was executed.

The evidence of Inspector Narayan Govind and Jamadar Balaji Yeshwant of the Criminal Investigation Department having been recorded to prove the execution of the bonds, Mr. Solomon pointed out that on the 20th November last, when the fresh bond was executed, a remark was made in the old bond that it was cancelled. The old bond was jointly signed by the two sureties, Jotiba and Kisanprasad, and in the next bond the name of Jotiba did not appear. Mr. Solomon submitted that, as the old bond was cancelled, Jotiba was no longer a surety, and the notice so far as he was concerned could not stand. He contended that a fresh bond ought to have been taken from Jotiba, and as that was not done he was not liable. As to the third respondent the Court had a hold on him, but Mr. Solomon pleaded that as the man's monthly income was very small, only a portion of the amount of the bond might be forfeited.

Mr. Nicholson urged that the remark on the first bond only meant that it was cancelled so far as the surety of Kishanprasad was concerned. He submitted that the withdrawal of one surety did not affect the position of the other surety. Jotiba was bound for the principal and not for the co-surety. The sureties were both individually and jointly responsible for the good behaviour of the man for whom they stood bail.

After some further discussion the matter was adjourned in order to enable counsel to look up authorities on the point raised.

"TRIBUNE" DEFAMATION CASE.

Application to Amend Charges.

FILE BEFORE LAHORE CHIEF COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

Mr. Tollinton, Lahore Divisional Judge, passed orders on Monday on the application of the defendants in the *Tribune* Defamation Case to set aside an Interlocutory Order of Mr. Connolly, 1st Class Magistrate, Lahore, declining to amend the charges under Sections 500 and 501 of the Indian Penal Code.

A long Judgment concludes with the order that the Judge is forwarding the file to the Punjab Chief Court with a recommendation that the charges against the Editor and Proprietor of the *Tribune* may be amended so that that part of their publication which is alleged to be defamatory may be more precisely specified.

JEWELLERY CASE IN CULCUTTA.

Evidence of a Maharaja Wanted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

In the case at the Calcutta Police Court to-day, in which Gopinath Tawker, a jeweller, had represented that the jewellery valued at Rs. 10,000—the subject of the charge—was kept by him for the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the complainant Kali Charan Sett denied the statement and said that evidence of the Maharaja was necessary. But as it would cause great delay and expense to call a Feudatory Chief in Court, he prayed that the Maharaja might be examined on commission. Mr. Kingsford, however, ordered that the prosecution must do without the Maharaja's evidence.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Report Ending Friday Last.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

There were 262 fresh cases and 148 deaths in Kashmir up to the 17th inst. The total to date is 7,089 cases and 3,853 deaths.

The Srinagar correspondent writes:—Two cases of cholera have occurred amongst the servants of the visitors and a notice has been circulated warning visitors to ensure their servants boiling their milk and water. Water from the taps is delivered quite safe.

The notice further sets forth that salads and fruit are dangerous things to eat during the epidemic and warns visitors from keeping their house-boats in stagnant waters.

Special arrangements have been made for taking care of visitors' servants who contract the disease.

MR. JAMES OGDEN, of Kilner Deyne, Rochdale, who died in February, left nearly £14,000 for charities. About £6,000 is to be expended "in the encouragement of artistic journalists or to assist needy students in their artistic pursuits."

DRIVER JAMES GUEST, of Peterborough, who has just retired from the service of the Great Northern Railway, has travelled 2,132,700 miles. This is exclusive of six years during which he acted as fireman. Guest was in the company's service fifty-two years, and in that period never sustained injury

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Great Preparations at Patiala.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

Great preparations are being made in Patiala to celebrate the "Empire Day" in a suitable manner. Officials, citizens and students of the State College and schools will assemble near her late Majesty's statue in the Maharaja's Garden, where everyone will have an opportunity to express his loyalty and devotion to the British Throne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

The Friday's "Empire Day" school celebration in Colombo will be on a record scale.

H. M. S. "MERLIN" IN COLOMBO.

En Route to China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

H. M. S. "Merlin" which left Sheerness on March 31, arrived here to-day, *via* Aden, *en route* to China for two years' work as survey vessel. She stays here ten days.

SIR GEORGE WARRENDER AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 21.

On the arrival of Sir George Warrender on Thursday, the 75th Carnatics will furnish a guard of honour of fifty, and a salute of eleven guns will be fired.

SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT'S BANKRUPTCY.

Filing of Fresh Charges against Insolvent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY. 21.

Before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, Mr. James Short, of Messrs Short and Bewes, Solicitors, on behalf of Government, preferred two fresh charges yesterday against Sir George Arbuthnot under Sections 406 and 409, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Short filed a lengthy affidavit extending to fifteen paragraphs, and in conclusion the following charge:—

Under the foregoing circumstances it is charged that Sir George Arbuthnot being the chief and only working partner in India in the Firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Bankers and Merchants, carrying on business in Madras and sole Managing Agents of the said Industrials and as such Managing Agents entrusted with the full dominion over the property of said Industrials, did, in violation of duty of the said Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and of himself as partner thereof, in discharge of their trust as Managing Agent of the said Industrials, dishonestly convert to the use of the said Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., the property of the said Industrials by fraudulently and dishonestly disposing of that property in favour of the said Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., by creating on or about the 21st of October, 1905, a mortgage for ten lakhs of rupees in the form of Debentures and issuing the same to the said Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., when such loan was not wanted for the purposes of the said Industrials—when in truth and in fact Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were themselves indebted that time to the said Industrials in the sum of Rs. 4,70,877 or thereabouts, such Debentures being created solely with the object of enabling the said Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. to raise money thereon for their own purposes and utilized in fact for such purposes by Debentures of the value of Rs. 9,70,000 being deposited as security with Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company for advances to be made by the latter to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from time to time up to the limit of £60,000 or thereabouts and by receiving such advances from Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Company on divers dates for their own use and benefit and otherwise disposing of the remainder of the said Debentures for the benefit of Sir George Arbuthnot, namely, by transferring the same to his sister and thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Magistrate promised to pass orders to-day.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Case against Mr. W. W. Moir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

Before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, a case is now pending in which J. Krishnasami Mudali, Merchant, residing in Georgetown, charges Mr. W. W. Moir with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 3,500. Briefly stated the facts of the case, as set forth by the complainant in his affidavit yesterday, are these:—

On the 10th of February last the accused who had been negotiating with the complainant and his brother for some time past, specially told them he would take them as partners for a period of two years in the business of shipping and landing of goods of the Hansa line steamers at Madras. The complainant believing the representations made to him advanced to the accused the sum of Rs. 3,500 as a loan. Further sums were also subsequently advanced by him to the accused who, on the 18th of March, formally opened his business. But two days later the accused turned the complainant and his brother out of office and took as partners, instead, Messrs. Sitaramalu Naidu and Krishnasami Naidu, receiving from them a much larger sum of money. Complainant then asked for a refund of his money but the accused was postponing payment from day to day.

Mr. P. Sambanda Mudalier, High Court Vakil, appears for the complainant, and the accused is defended by Mr. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law.

THE SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. KING, KING AND CO.

Settled out of Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The case, in which Miss Hannah G. Z. Thomson, a Nursing Sister, sued Messrs. King, King and Co. of Bombay for damages for the loss of a pony valued at Rs. 390, alleged to have been starved to death through the animal's food not having been placed on the vessel by which it was shipped, was called for hearing yesterday in the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

It being reported that the defendants had paid the claim in full, with costs, the case was recorded as compromised.

THE AMIR'S TOUR.

Arrival at Kandahar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Advices from Kandahar state that the Amir arrived at that city on the 12th instant, and intends to remain there for a fortnight or three weeks.

SHAN STATES RAILWAY.

Construction of Maupwe-Bawdwin Section.

TAPPING OF MINERAL COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

A light railway is in process of construction in the Northern Shan States. It was only commenced in February last, but in the short period that has since elapsed it has made good progress.

The Section takes off from the main line at Maupwe in the State of Tsenwe and when completed will join this station with Bawdwin famous of old as the Ophir of the Kings of Burma, and still believed to be rich in precious metals—the proposed working of which is the *raison d'etre* for this new feeder line.

The hills in many parts of both this and the adjoining Shan States are known to contain a large variety of mineral wealth—gold, silver, lead, iron and copper being all found in these parts.

The Kings of Burma worked several mines both at Bawdwin and elsewhere in the same neighbourhood; and even before the value of this country was realised by the Burmese, it is certain that the Chinese had, from time immemorial, extracted minerals from these tracts: for recent investigations have brought to light tools and appliances of Chinese manufacture.

It will be some time before the new rail is in working order, for its progress will be retarded by the rains which are now shortly expected in the hills, but probably before the next cold weather the work on the mines will be started in earnest.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Temporary Arrangements During Absence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 21.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson will hand over charge of the Punjab Administration to Mr. Gordon-Walker, Acting Lieutenant-Governor, on Wednesday, and leave Simla on the same forenoon by the 11 a.m. train. There will be no ceremony, but a salute will be fired on Mr. Gordon-Walker's assumption of office.

The probability is that Mr. James Douie will officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab during Mr. Gordon Walker's absence and Major Popham Young as Settlement Commissioner of Patiala will take Mr. Douie's place as Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, if the Durbar agree to spare his services.

KULNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Magistrate's Interdictory Order.

HIGH COURT RULE TO SHOW CAUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The High Court of Calcutta with Justices Coxe and Stephen sitting yesterday issued a Rule on Mr. Ahmad, the District Magistrate of Khulna, calling on him to show cause why his Order interdicting the holding of the Khulna District Conference to be held on the 25th and 26th instant should not be rescinded. The High Court's Rule runs as follows:—

Let the record be sent for and let a Rule issue calling on the Magistrate of the District to show cause why the Order complained of in the petition should not be set aside on the ground that it is not a case of emergency and the circumstances did not admit of serving a Notice under Clause 2 Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code; and also on the ground that the Magistrate had not stated the material facts on which the Order is made.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND 1907.

Leave granted to Lieut.-Colonel L. P. Russel, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, dated the 23rd March, is extended to 7th June.

The following arrivals and departures are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

NORTHERN COMMAND.

Arrivals:—Major K. K. Knapp, No. 72nd Co., R.G.A.; Lt.-Col. G. C. Dowell, No. 6, M.B., R.G.A.; Lt. R. H. Stallard, R.E.; Lt. H. E. Connop, 7th Lancers, *ex.* S. S. "Peninsular," on 17th May.

Departures:—Lieut. T. B. Gordon, 52nd Sikhs *per* S. S. "Nidderdale," on 13th April.

Lieut. L. M. Kent, R. E., *per* S. S. "Armond Behic," on 16th May.

Lieut. C. H. Stockley, 66th Punjabis *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 18th May.

Lieut. G. A. O'Callaghan, Royal Irish Regt., *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 18th May.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Arrivals.—Major C. C. Luard, Durham Lt. Infy. *ex* S. S. "Oceania," on 19th April.

2nd-Lt. G.M. Haybrigg, 2nd South Stafford Regt. *ex* S. S. "Circassia," on 14th May.

Lt. H. C. Boxer, Durham Lt. Infy. *ex* S. S. "Circassia," on 14th May.

Major M. D. Goring-Jones, Durham Lt. Infy. *ex* S. S. "Peninsular," on 17th May.

Lieut. A. F. Skaife, 1st Middlx. Regt. *ex* S. S. "Peninsular," on 17th May.

Departures:—Major H. F. M. Macandrew, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. R. Philbrick, 8th Rajputs; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Boileau, 5th Cavalry *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 18th May.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Arrivals:—Lieut.-Col. F. J. S. Cleeve, R. F. A. *ex.* S. S. "Newby Hall."

Departures:—Col. E. Glennie, R. E.; 2nd-Lieut. A. L. Wrenford, 2nd Worc. Regt. *per* S.S. "Armond Behic," on 16th May.

Capt. A. Hay, 107th Pioneers, *per* S. S. "Peninsular," on 18th May.

SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.

Arrivals:—2nd-Lieut. G.B. Walker, Unattached List, Indian Army, *ex* S. S. "Circassia," on 14th May.

Captain J. F. Tyrrel, Indian Ordnance Department, *ex.* S. S. "Circassia," on 14th May.

Departure:—Major G. W. Priestley, 99th Infantry, *per* S. S. "Armond Behic," on 16th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The following Royal Artillery appointments are ordered:—

Captain Hutchinson of the 68th Company, R. G. A. to the Home Establishment on promotion.

Capt. R. D Crawford from the 69th Company, R. G. A. to the 68th Company, R. G. A.

Lieutenant Hoskyn of the 26th Mountain Battery to the 69th Company, R. G. A., on promotion.

Lieutenant W. L. C. Kirby from the Riding Establishment to T. Battery, R. H. A.

Lieutenant H. Corner of G. Battery, R. H. A., to the 75th Battery, R. F. G. on promotion.

On completing their tenure of appointments as Adjutants of the R. F. A. Brigades, Capt. Drake is posted to the 45th Battery, R. F. A. and Capt. Barlow to the 70th Battery, R. F. A.

Capt. F. W. Mackenzie of the 77th Battery, R. F. A., has been selected as Adjutant of the 6th Brigade, R. F. A., at Lucknow.

BISHOP OF LAHORE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 21.

The Bishop of Lahore has left Lahore for Simla. His Lordship will be at Sanawar for four days and will spend next Sunday at Dagshai and go into residence at Simla on the 27th instant for three months.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

A Narrative of the Mutiny.

ITS RISE, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION.

VIII.

A remarkable occurrence—an act of gallant devotion, unsurpassed in any age or country—brought the matter quickly to a crisis: the Delhi Magazine, situated in the very heart of the city, contained at the time immense stores of ammunition, and was in charge of Lieutenant Willoughby, a young Artillery Officer, of modest unpretending worth, very superior accomplishments, a refined taste, and a generous disposition, who sought on every occasion the path of duty, which he followed heedless of the consequences. Young Willoughby, in common with others, had heard of the approach of the rebels, of the insurrection of the troops sent out to check them, and of their rush upon the city. In the heart of the city was the Magazine, which contained stores that would enable their possessors to arm all the extent of the wall of Delhi against an enemy. This consideration decided him: his duty was clear—that Magazine should not fall into the hands of the rebels. The consequences to himself he little recked; they would most likely be fatal. There was, it is true, a subterranean passage of which he might avail himself; but even there the effects of an explosion would be probably felt. He was convinced that, after the first desire for blood was glutted, there would be a rush to secure the stores in the Magazine: there he could await the insurgents, and there should they find their doom. It turned out as he predicted: on they came, red with gore, infuriated with slaughter: in the meanwhile he had laid the train and stood ready to fire it. Not for an instant did his coolness desert him; not for a second—when he placed in the balance his own life against theirs—did he hesitate; he thought only of the consequences to the rebels and to his countrymen hereafter. Gradually the place was filling, and yet the potfire was not applied. Now, now it is full—they are struggling for admittance, it will contain no more; and now he stoops, the steady hand is applied, the slow match burns—a few seconds, then a puff of white smoke—an immense cloud of red dust—an explosion—and the bodies of two thousand rebels are hurled into the air. The following is the official account:—

On the morning of the 11th, May, 1857, between 7 and 8 a.m., Sir Theophilus Metcalfe went to Lieutenant Forrest's house and requested him to accompany him to the Magazine for the purpose of having two guns placed on the bridge, so as to prevent the mutineers from passing over it. On their arrival at the Magazine, they found present Lieutenants Willoughby and Raynor, Conductors Buckley, Shaw, and Scully, Acting Sub-Conductor Crow, and Sergeants Edwards and Stewart, with the Native establishment. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe alighting from his buggy, Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest accompanied him to the small bastion on the river face, which commanded a full view of the bridge, from which they could distinctly see the mutineers marching in open column headed by the cavalry, the Delhi side of the bridge being already in the possession of a body of cavalry. On Sir Theophilus Metcalfe observing this, he proceeded with Lieutenant Willoughby to see if the city gate was closed against the mutineers. This step was however needless, as the mutineers were admitted directly to the Palace, through which they passed cheering. On Lieutenant Willoughby's return to the Magazine, its gates were closed and barricaded, and every possible arrangement that could be made was at once commenced. Inside the gate leading to the Park were placed two six-pounders, double-charged with grape, one under Acting Sub-Conductor Crow and Sergeant Stewart, with the lighted matches in their hands, who had received orders that if any attempt was made to force that gate both guns were to be fired at once and they were to fall back on that part of the Magazine in which Lieutenants, Willoughby and Forrest were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns, with the *chevaux de frise* laid down on the inside. For the further defence of this gate and the Magazine in its vicinity, there were two six-pounders so placed as to command both the gate and a small bastion in its vicinity. Within sixty yards of the gate and in front of the office, and commanding two cross-roads, were three six-pounders and one twenty-four pounder howitzer, which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the Magazine in that neighbourhood. After all these guns and howitzers had been placed in the several positions above named, they were loaded with double charges of grape. The next step taken was to place arms in the hands of the Native establishment, which they most reluctantly received, appearing to be in a state not only of excitement, but also of insubordination, as they refused to obey any orders issued by the Europeans, particularly the Mussulman portion of the establishment. After the above arrangements had been made, a train was laid by Conductors Buckley and Scully and Sergeant Stewart, ready to be fired by a pre-concerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head on the order being given by Lieutenant Willoughby. The train was fired by Conductor Scully, but not until such time as the last round from the howitzers had been fired. So soon as the above arrangements had been made, guards from the Palace came and demanded the possession of the Magazine in the name of the King of Delhi, to which no reply was given.

Immediately after this, the Subadar of the Guard on duty at the Magazine informed Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest that the King of Delhi had sent down word to the mutineers that he would without delay send scaling ladders from the Palace for the purpose of scaling the walls; the ladders shortly after arrived, and on these being erected against the wall, the whole of our Native establishment deserted us by climbing up the sloped sheds on the inside of the Magazine and descending on the outside, after which the enemy appeared in great numbers on the top of the walls, on whom we kept up an incessant fire of grape, every round of which told well—as long as a single round remained. Previous to the Natives deserting us, they hid the priming pouches; while one man in particular, Kareem Buksh, a durwan, appeared to keep up a constant communication with the enemy on the outside, keeping them informed of our situation. Lieutenant Willoughby was so annoyed at this man's conduct that he gave Lieutenant Forrest an order to shoot him if he again approached the gate.

Lieutenant Raynor, with the other Europeans, did everything that could possibly be done for the defence of the Magazine, and where all behaved so bravely, it was almost impossible to point out any particular individual. But the notice of Government was drawn to the gallantry of Conductors Buckley and Scully on this trying occasion. The former, assisted only by Lieutenant Forrest, loaded and fired in rapid succession the several guns above detailed, firing at least four rounds from each gun, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy were then some hundreds in number, and kept up a continual fire of musketry on us, within forty or fifty yards. After firing the last round, Conductor Buckley received a musket-ball in his arm, above the elbow, which was subsequently extracted. Lieutenant Forrest at the same time was struck in the left hand by two musket-balls, which disabled him for the time.

It was at this critical moment that Lieutenant Willoughby gave the order for firing the Magazine, which was at once responded to by Conductor Scully firing the several trains. Indeed, from the very commencement, he evinced his gallantry by volunteering his services for blowing up the Magazine, and remained true to his trust to the last moment. As soon as the explosion took place, such as escaped from beneath the ruins—and none escaped unhurt—retreated through the sallyport on the river face. Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest succeeded in reaching the Cashmere gate. What became of the other parties it is impossible to say, except that Lieutenant Raynor and Conductor Buckley escaped.

And he! where was he, the gallant author of the deed? Scorched, maimed, bruised, almost insensible, he still had life. How he escaped, how he afterwards got away, is not related; but the newspapers of the 1st July, 1857, announced that he had subsequently died of his injuries at Meerut. His devotion to duty and the sacrifice he made of himself at its shrine, have ensured for his memory the enthusiastic recollection of his countrymen, with his name writ on the Scroll of Fame to never-ending Time.

THE TRIAL OF MR. SAVAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

A telegram from Dacca, dated 21st May, states:—The Public Prosecutor moved at the Sessions Court yesterday to enquire if Mr. Savage, junior, would be put on his trial at the Dacca Sessions or sent up to the High Court. Mr. Drake Brockman said he would pass orders after he had gone through the papers.

It is believed that Mr. Savage will be tried in Calcutta.

BANDORA ABATTOIRS.

The Ethics of Slaughter.

HOW MEAT COMES TO THE BOMBAY MARKET.

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

WHEN the Bombay resident sits down to his refection, whether it be at the table d'hote or with his feet under his own mahogany, he is seldom, if ever, troubled by prophylactics. He is not worried, as some people are in other parts of the world, by uncertainties concerning the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of his food. Nor does he concern himself, usually, with the admirable methods pursued by the municipal authorities in order to secure his immunity from disease,—from disease created by contaminated meat, the polluted *entree*, the defiled *fricassee*, the tainted *puree*, the generally impure edible, whether it be flesh, fowl or good red herring. Yet the subject is one which surely deserves attention.

At the Crawford Market and at the Bandora Abattoirs precautions are taken, complete and comprehensive, for preventing impurities from encroaching upon our gobbets, our morsels, our sops and our sippets. There is no town in India where this system is carried out in so business-like a fashion. Bombay supplies, indeed, a lesson in this respect which might be copied advantageously by other municipalities,—their names need not be mentioned,—in the Indian Empire, at Home, on the Continent, and at Chicago. No sort of Packing House scandal is possible in the city of Bombay. We may have our jungle stories by Kipling, but there is no chance for the author of another "Jungle Book," such as that which America produced last year to the disgust of the civilized communities.

It seems a misnomer, however, to speak of the Bandora Abattoirs. The word "abattoir" comes from the French *abattre*, to beat or knock down, and the pole-axe is not used at Bandora. There is no beating, or knocking down, for our butchers, our *bheparis* or dealers, the *kamatis* or dressers, are all Mahommedans, and the Prophet ordained that only the knife should be used in the slaughter of animals. The killing is entrusted to a mullah, and the stipulated prayer, *Bismillah*, "in the name of God," must be repeated as the blade is drawn twice and then half-way across the throat; for if the formula were omitted, the food would not be regarded as lawfully good by the Faithful. This method of butchery is the only real black spot on the Bandra Slaughter Houses, and most members of the Municipality would welcome a change to the more humane procedure of European abattoirs. While the *hallal* is permitted, however, so will this system of killing be pursued.

ANIMAL IMMORTALITY.

Mahomed believed that irrational animals have souls; that they will be restored to life at the Resurrection; that judgment will be passed upon them for the injuries done one to another while on earth; and the ghastly work of the mullah bears a religious significance in consequence. "There is no kind of beast, nor fowl that flieth with its wings," says The Koran, "but the same is a people like unto you; we have not omitted anything in the Book of our decrees: then unto their Lord shall they return."

In considering this belief of Mahomed it is worthy of note that one of our own great ecclesiastics, Charles Kingsley, held similar views, for, in a letter written to his wife in May, 1846, he said, referring to a swarm of bees: "Think of all these poisonous little insects wrapt in the one thought of their new-born sister queen! I hate to think that it is vile self

watery grasses. That does not mean, of course, that the food is unwholesome. It has gone down in quality; that is all."

THE MEAT VANS.

In the near future the old meat vans, now plying between Bandra and Bombay, will have disappeared, just as the antiquated horse tramways are being ousted by the electric cars. Meat will be conveyed from Bandra to the Bombay markets by motor vans, and it is anticipated with confidence that this method of transit will cost the Municipality less than the present system, for a motor van will do two, perhaps three, journeys to each one performed by an ox-waggon. The latter starts from Bandra at 10-30 p.m. and arrives at the Crawford Market at 3-30 a. m., and the slowness of the journey cannot be altogether good for the meat. An accelerated service will, at any rate, be a useful innovation in more senses than one. But it is now suggested that the Slaughter Houses may be taken away from Bandra, in which case motor vans will become necessities, for the abattoirs will go further from, and not nearer to, the chief emporium of the Presidency. Where, however, can a spot be found so convenient for the purpose? The question is an important one, and difficult to answer. It is impossible to find a suitable site nearer the City. To increase the distance between the Slaughter Houses and the markets would be undesirable. And the abattoirs must, of course, adjoin a Railway Station, so that the cattle trucks can be brought to a siding near the compound. Many of the leading residents of Bandra complain, with some show of reason it must be confessed, that their pretty little suburb is marred by the Slaughter Houses. As a matter of fact, the horrors of the Slaughter Houses are religiously kept hidden from the public, and it is only the venturesome person with a special pass, such as that flaunted in the faces of the officials by your commissioner, who has the right of entry. Perhaps the great dusty compound, a conspicuous sight for all arrivals at Bandra Railway Station, is not a picturesque adjunct to an otherwise picturesque town, with its batches of disconsolate, sad and dejected animals upon whose backs strut the peripatetic crows chuckling gleefully at the constant privilege afforded them of free rides. But in cases of this sort the question of utility comes first; after that the ornamental. Bandra will always be Bandra the Beautiful, whether the Slaughter Houses are there or not, and the delightful sylvancy of Hill Road is not affected, either in one way or another, by the proximity of the unbeautiful compound. If the abattoirs are removed,—there are many tradesmen of Bandra who would regret the change, the transposition will be brought about purely for sentimental as opposed to utilitarian reasons. In the meantime, as the Prophet said, "O true believers, eat of the good things which we have bestowed on you for food, and return thanks unto Allah, if ye serve him. Verily he hath forbidden you to eat of that which dieth of itself and that on which any other name but his has been invocated. Bismillah!"

KABULIS IN CALCUTTA.

As the Jew is money-lender of the West so also is the Kabuli of the East. Garmented in picturesque clothes—full white trousers and shirt, cloth or velvet embroidered waist-coat, spider waisted too—for he is extremely vain—see him seated cross-legged before his door or on the roadside combing his long curls by the aid of a little mirror he carries in his pocket; a turban of many yards of material curled round his head from which rises a gold embroidered peak. He is often an extremely handsome man, but always attractive by the swash-buckling swagger which is the Afghan attribute; strolls about the streets and no one would guess that he is the curse of the poorer native classes—money-lenders and traders. It does not sound particularly terrifying for, you will say—no man need buy or borrow—lest he will. There you are at fault. The Kabuli goes into the Sahib's compound, he takes good care, that the Sahib is out and the Memsahib sleeping and sits down by the servants' houses. First he talks—for he is gifted like Paddy with "the gift of the gab" and has a peruasive tongue. He finds out in the course of conversation that Balu's young son ought to have married long ago or the ayah is fretting because she cannot scrape together the necessary rupees for her daughter's wedding—and thus by round about means, he knows Balu—and ayah receive their pay on such and such dates. All right!—he tells them, all this marriage business can easily—so easily be arranged—he will lend the money. "Pay it back? Oh! never mind about that—he is not a poor man. What are fifty—a hundred and fifty rupees to him, pay little by little, and for six months nothing," and all this for a fraction of interest. So if they will not be persuaded to-day he will hang around where they can see him, bejewelled, well dressed, careless and happy—and then one day he calls again and the deal is closed. So far so good. He will not go near that quarter himself (but send another you may be sure) for, perhaps, a month or two then one day down he swoops—he picks ayah's pay-day,—but the poor woman has various little accounts with local panwallas, and babus to settle and can't pay our Kabuli friend. Then comes the twist of the screw, and so bit by bit the woman is worried, and then as is so often the case she must steal or be turned homeless into the streets. Or again he will walk about the native quarters—you may see him any day—round Kidderpore or Diamond Harbour—three or four together—each armed with a bamboo lathi. You will never see a Kabuli without his thick stick, and it is for use too, not swagger, for he is an extremely cruel man. They trade with dhotis, chudders, various odds and ends of roots and charms but ever behind it all, stalks the "usurer" "buy a dhoti never mind about payment—any time will do—and so the poor coolie or sweeper, in rags looks with longing eyes on the clean crisp cloths in the man's hands and he, quick, by reason of his trade to notice signs—throws the dhoti or whatever the article particularised may be into the door, and walks off and willy-nilly—the deal is closed again. And so you see although to outsiders merely one of the dwellers in this busy city, and innocent enough you suppose an honest trader from say Harrison Road, he is really and truly Shylock—seeking his "pound of flesh." But here is no Portia to come to the poor native's rescue, and he, indeed, draws his flesh and blood, too, as is instanced in the case just lately by the Budge Budge Road. The debtor is often decoyed or fallen upon in lonely places and cruelly and most unmercifully beaten and tortured—in fact in this district there are hundreds of Kabulis; they live in rows and ply their nefarious trade in open day. And mind you, these natives do not want to get into debt but have as described above, the loan or article forced upon them. Surely it is time something was done to protect them. Ask any native you like and he will tell you the same. Then also it behoves us to keep him from our doors—for those loose trousers are capable of hiding many things, and he is light-fingered too, and on pretence of speaking to the boy will venture on to your verandah or into the pantry, or into the house if he has numdahs or purdahs to show you yourself altogether he is not a desirable visitor upstairs or down, to master and man, and it is wise to give your bearers orders not to admit him in the compound. I have seen him in many parts of India—always the same clothes,—swagger—lathi—complete—he is a fine horseman, rider and dealer, and there again you must get up very early to get on the best side of an Afghan over a horse sale. And he has a winning way with him also and strangely attractive; he is generally horribly dirty and unkempt but comes of a sturdy, healthy race, and wanders far—even to China and the Far East seeking whom he may devour.—*The Englishman.*

THE will of Sir Frederick Wigan, first Bart, left nearly all the property to the family, the ultimate residue being left to his eldest son, Sir F. William Wigan. Owing to the fact that this eldest son died only five weeks later, the bulk of the testator's property becomes liable to death duties twice within three weeks. The testator's fortune, exclusive of settled funds, will pay in duties nearly £45,000, and that portion to which his eldest son succeeds will again pay between £20,000 and £25,000 in duties.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S sale of medals included a group awarded to Private George Strong, Coldstream Guards, comprising the Crimean medal, with clasp, "Sebastopol," the Victoria Cross, August 25, 1855 (awarded for gallantry displayed in throwing out a live shell found in a trench at Sevastopol), and Turkish Crimea medal, with Sardinian flag to fore. The group realised £71.

SUIT AGAINST MR. JACK, I. C. S.

Plaintiff Obtains Nominal Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

In the Defamation Case of Aswini Kumar Duff *versus* Mr. Jack, I. C. S., Judgment was delivered yesterday by Babu Umanath Ghosal, the Subordinate Judge of Barisal. The plaintiff sued for Rs. 10,000 damages and the Court has awarded him nominal damages in Rs. 101, the defendant to pay all the plaintiff's costs and his own.

POONA AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Harold Mann Accepts Principalship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

Much regret is felt in Calcutta and among the Tea Planters of Assam at the announcement that Dr. Harold Mann has accepted the Principalship of the Agricultural Institute in Poona.

It is understood that Dr. Manns has been largely influenced by considerations of health.

CARTMEN'S STRIKE IN KARACHI.

Averted by Collector's Intervention.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 21.

The strike of the carters has been averted owing to the Collector's intervention. In future any licensed driver will be allowed to drive any registered and numbered bhyl garri and the registration of bhyls has been abandoned.

A GUN ACCIDENT.

Moulvie Shibbi Nomani.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 21.

Shams-ul-Ulema Moulvie Shibbi Nomani, the well-known Arabic scholar and historian, met with a serious accident at Azamgarh on the 17th instant. His son had been out shooting in the morning and in hurrying off to court forgetfully left his gun loaded. His wife picked it up to put it in some suitable place, and whilst doing so it fell from her hand close to the Moulvie's foot. The shock made it go off with the result that the Moulvie's ankle was shattered. The Civil Surgeon and his assistant were sent for and the Moulvie's foot was amputated above the ankle.

The Moulvie is now out of danger, and it is hoped he will recover within a fortnight.

CREATION OF NEW DISTRICTS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 21.

Details are published of the scheme now before the Government of India for the constitution of additional districts in the Madras Presidency and the redistribution and creation of divisional and taluk charges. The proposals provide for the addition of three new districts to the existing number and the creation of sixteen additional divisions and seventeen additional taluqs. That portion of the scheme which involves redistribution of the former Godavery, Kistna and Nellore districts, has been already sanctioned by the Secretary of State and carried out, these with the Guntur districts now forming four districts. One new district and five divisions thus being provided two more districts and eleven divisional charges are left to be constituted.

The following are the most important announcements:—

North Arcot is abnormally large and it is proposed to divide it into two districts, Chittore and Vellore, taking in Telugu and Tamil taluks respectively. The new Chittore District will relieve Cuddapah of two taluks and the new Vellore District will take over the Tiruppathur taluk and Tiruvannamalai. The Chittore District will consist of five taluks, three zemindaries in three divisions and the Vellore District of nine taluks and two zemindaries in five divisions.

Madura, it is proposed to reduce by the excision of Ramnad which will form a nucleus of a new district and to Ramnad will be added the southern portion of Pattukkottai, Pattur and Srivilliputtur, while the Tinnevelly District will be lightened by the transfer of Pattur and Srivilliputtur.

The two new districts of Chittore and Vellore will be treated as single for judicial purposes, a Subordinate Judge being appointed who will be an assistant to the Sessions Judge. The Courts will be located at Chittore.

THE CASE AGAINST COHEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

The case against Ezekiel Abraham Salegh Cohen, who is charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, was taken up today by Mr. Justice Woodroffe and a Special Jury. Accused is alleged to have cheated persons in Bombay and Madras by representing that his firm were agents in India of a large London Syndicate, which advanced money on security of landed property in India.

One of the papers he advertised in was the "Hindu" of Madras.

In the present case he had victimised two persons, the sum involved amounting to Rs. 5,000. Accused then went to London and was arrested and brought back from there.

The trial is likely to last some days.

WODEHOUSE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a resident of Wodehouse Road I shall be glad through the medium of your paper to call the attention of those who are responsible for the state of the streets to the not only disgraceful, but highly dangerous condition of this road to pedestrians.

The portion of the road allotted to foot passengers is used by the builders of the large flats in course of construction as a general dumping ground for their building supplies of all kinds, notably brick and stone, with the result that, those who walk are crowded into the road to be enveloped in dust from the many motor cars that are constantly passing along it and with the cars coming in opposite directions are in very great danger of being run down, and my only wonderment is that, a serious accident has not long since occurred. Why the authorities, on the one hand, allow this condition of things to exist, and the public, on the other submit to it, is an enigma to me. That the road is and has been for a long time past in a most unsafe state for those who have to and do walk along it can easily be seen, and it is to be hoped that steps will at once be taken to assure these safety.—Yours, &c.,

PEDESTRIAN.

[The effect of the first letter on this subject which appeared in our columns was an immediate, but only temporary improvement. We hope the grievance will now be removed once and for all.—ED., *B. G.*]

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" is on the wrapper Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CHINESE OPIUM EDICT.

In view of the interest attaching to the famous Opium Edict of September 20, 1906, and to the regulations that received Imperial sanction on November 21st, we give below a careful translation of both these documents:—

A memorial presented to the Throne by the Council of Government Reform, submitting certain regulations for the prohibition of opium which have been drawn up in pursuance of the Imperial commands.

On September 20, 1906, the Grand Secretariat received the following Imperial Edict:—

"Since the prohibition of opium was relaxed, the poison has spread practically throughout the whole of China. Those who consume it waste their time, lose their livelihood, destroy their health, and break up their homes. It is the real cause of the poverty and weakness which have been daily apparent for these many years. The mere mention of it is enough to excite bitter indignation. At the present moment the Throne is keenly bent on devising measures to render the country powerful. It is of the first importance that it should urge its subjects to reform, so that with one mind they may bestir themselves, throw off this disease and tread the ways of health and harmony. We, therefore, ordain a limit of ten years within which the evils of the foreign and native drug alike are to be utterly abandoned. As regards the various steps which must be taken strictly to prohibit consumption and prevent the cultivation of the poppy, let the office of Government Reform devise and submit fitting rules and regulations.

Your memorialists find that, as in the past, so now all men recognize the evil effects of opium, but that inveterate habits have had their effect, and they have been long since so steeped in the vice that—the prospect of contented besotmentinspring them with no dread—it has been vain for them to entertain hopes of reform. Now, however, that the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, in compassion for their distress, have issued a special Edict announcing prohibition and fearing too drastic measures have further allowed a term of ten years, thus uniting consideration for the sufferings of their people with vigour in eradicating a long-standing vice, the whole Empire joins in reverence of this combined display of mercy and authority. There can be no consumer of opium who does not feel gratitude for the Imperial words and will not at once reform with deep repentance. Your memorialists are filled with respectful sympathy with the Imperial purpose. Having taken into consideration present conditions, it is their humble opinion that the measures to be taken for prohibition should consist in cutting off the sources of supply and in restricting sales: admonition and persuasion should come first, and afterwards an example should be made of offenders: what is past should be condoned, but fresh lapses should be dealt with severely. They have carefully prepared ten regulations which they submit to Your Majesties' consideration. Should these meet with approval, they would suggest that an Edict be issued strictly enjoining their observance on the officials and people in the capital and the provinces in order that, by exerting themselves to throw off this long-standing disease, they may respectfully lend their aid to the Throne in its desire to renovate the national character and to devise measures for rendering the country powerful.

The above memorial was approved by Imperial Edict on November 21, 1906.

Ten regulations embodying a scheme of procedure for the prohibition of opium.

1. Restriction of the cultivation of the poppy, in order to effect a root-and-branch reform.

The injury which the poppy does to agriculture is flagrant. The chief centres of its cultivation in China are the provinces of Szechuan, Shensi, Kansu, Yunnan, Kueichou, Shansi and Kianghuai, while in the remaining provinces there is hardly a locality entirely free from it. Now that it is decided to put an end to the consumption within ten years, the first step must be to limit the cultivation, when it may be hoped that a decrease in the consumption will follow. The various Viceroys and Governors must order the departmental and district magistrates to ascertain accurately the acreage of the land under the poppy within their jurisdictions and to present returns thereof. On whatever ground is as yet free from the poppy, it must not be allowed to be sown hereafter for ever, while certificates must be issued for that on which it is already in cultivation and the cultivators be ordered to sow one-ninth less each year and uniformly to plant instead such other cereals as they find to be adapted to the soil. Above all, the departmental and district officials must make rounds of inspection at unexpected times, while the certificates must be renewed yearly and a general and complete clearance be effected within nine years. In cases of disobedience the original holdings must forthwith be confiscated. If before the lapse of the ten years' limit, the whole number of the holders of poppy land within any jurisdiction shall have been compelled to betake themselves to the cultivation of other crops, it shall be permissible after due verification to recommend the local officials in their various degrees for rewards.

2.—Issue of permits in order to prevent the further spread of the habit.

The opium poison has been spread abroad for many years; amongst the people, smokers are to be found in pretty well three or four households out of every ten. In enacting prohibition it will be well to condone the past, but to deal severely with fresh offences. In the first place, the retired officials, gentry, and scholars must be ordered to abandon the vice, in order that they may afford an example to the common people. All who are already smokers, no matter whether gentry or common folk—including all members of families and slave girls—must, without exception, report themselves at the offices of the local officials, either at their native places or wherever they may be resident. If they live in villages at some distance from any public office or police-station, the gentry and elders of the neighbourhood must make a collective report on their behalf. Local officials must issue proclamations for the information of the public and supply forms in advance, and must require smokers to report in accordance with these set forms their names, ages, residences, occupations and the amounts they consume daily. Taking distances into due consideration they must lay down clearly the limits of time within which these reports must be made. When the fixed date has arrived and all the reports have been received, they must prepare a complete return and send a copy of it to their superior officers for record and reference. At the same time they shall print and seal permits, one of which shall be issued to each smoker. These permits should be of two classes "A" and "B." "A" Permits shall be issued to those who are over sixty years of age; "B" Permits to those under sixty; but it shall not be permissible for the holder of a "B" Permit to exchange it for an "A" Permit on reaching the age of sixty. Each permit shall record the holder's name, age, registered home, daily consumption and the date of issue, and shall serve as an authority to smoke and purchase opium. Any one who, not being the holder of a permit, secretly smokes and purchases opium, shall—when discovered or denounced—be punished by fine or otherwise according to the degree of his offence. After the investigation has been once concluded, the register shall rule: thereafter it shall not be permissible for a smoker to come forward and make a belated request for the issue of a permit, in order that the time-limit may be rigidly maintained.

3.—Allowance of time for the gradual reduction of the craving, in order to allay a chronic ailment.

After the permits have been issued no further note shall be taken as to whether or not those who are over sixty years of age break off the habit, as an act of clemency in consideration of their failing powers. All who are under sixty years and hold a permit of the "B" class, shall be required to lessen their consumption by two-tenths or three-tenths annually, so as to abandon the habit entirely within a few years. A guarantee shall be executed by the relatives and neighbours of any one who abandons the habit and, after it has been presented at the office of the local official and the case verified, his name shall be struck off the register on surrender of his original permit. Report of such cases shall be made quarterly to the superior officials for record. Seeing that the limit of time now allowed is very liberal, if—after the term is past—there are still any who have not reformed, they must be held to have wantonly abandoned themselves and it cannot but be that orders shall be given to punish them. Hereafter in the case of those who having originally been granted permits of the "B" class, exceed the limit of time without breaking off the habit and handing in their permits for cancellation, if they are officials, they must retire from office; if scholars, they shall be deprived of their degrees; and if common folk, they shall one and all be branded as opium men. Each local official shall prepare a register of such and shall send a copy of it to his superior officer for record: he shall further cause a notice detailing their names and ages to be exhibited publicly and to be posted in the towns and villages where these opium-smoking families reside for general information. Whenever the gentry and elders of these localities meet together on auspicious occasions, the opium men shall not be allowed to take part in the proceedings in order to show that they are not to be reckoned as having equal rights.

4. Prohibition of opium dens, in order to cleanse the haunts of vice.

So long as the set limit of time has not expired, it would of course be difficult to suppress all at once the opium shops. Still there is one class of dens which entice the young and the unemployed to frequent them and which are most injurious in their ravages. These the local officials must suppress one and all, setting a limit of six months within which they must without exception abandon their business and find other occupation. All that exceed the limit must be closed. Further restaurants and wine saloons must not be allowed to offer the pipe to their customers, nor must these costomers be allowed to introduce opium utensils for their own use: offenders must be heavily fined. Shops which sell pipes, bowls, lamps and opium smoking apparatus generally must likewise give up the sale within six months under penalty of fine. All the localities which collect opium lamp fees, must abandon the collection within three months.

5. Inquiry into opium shops, in order to assist the work of investigation.

While it is impossible at once to prohibit opium shops, they should henceforth be gradually ordered to give up business, and no fresh ones must be allowed to be opened. In all cities market towns and villages the local officials must ascertain what shops are already established for the sale of raw or prepared opium without exception. All these houses must be entered as registers for record and the officials must issue permits to them as being engaged in the opium trade. After this investigation no additional shops shall be allowed. These shops must, before making sales, require those who come to buy the raw or prepared drug to produce their permits: failing these, they must not take it on themselves to sell. At the end of each year they must make a true report of the amount of raw and prepared drug sold—to be entered on registers by the local officials concerned and to form standards of consumption, from which general estimates may be made of the amounts by which the sales of the various shops in each district are to be diminished annually and entirely given over within the ten year limit. Shops which disobey must be closed on the expiration of the term, their stocks must be confiscated, and they must further be fined the value of those stocks. Those which from time to time retire from business, must hand in their original permits for cancellation and must not be allowed to them: for disobedience they shall be heavily fined.

6. Prescriptions to be officially provided, in order to facilitate medical treatment.

Very many excellent anti-opium prescriptions are commonly known. The several provinces must select and employ skilled doctors to make a thorough investigation into the various anti-opium drugs to the end that they may definitely select such prescriptions as are suitable to the climatic conditions of the different localities and prepare pills accordingly: but it is important that these medicines should contain no opium ash or morphia. After they have been got ready, the various local magistrates shall take them over at a price and issue them to the local benevolent institutions or medicine shops to be sold by them at cost price. They shall be allowed to indigent persons gratis. Further the gentry and merchants shall be permitted to provide these medicines in accordance with the original prescriptions and to distribute them in order that they may come into more general use. Those who by their personal exertions in exhortation and the distribution of medicines are able to show results in abstinence from opium may be recommended by the local officials for rewards.

7.—The establishment of Anti-Opium Societies to be premitted in order that good works may abound.

Of recent years there have been energetic men who have in many instances gathered together men of like energy to themselves and have established Anti-Opium Benevolent Societies for mutual encouragement and effort; they are indeed wortay of the highest praise. The Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governor must instruct the local officials to take the lead in inducing the gentry and merchants of probity in their jurisdictions to form such Societies more generally in the hope that every new Benevolent Society may form a new centre of exhortation and as the speediest means for wiping out an inveterate evil. But these Societies must only deal with anti-opium matters and must not be allowed to debate current politics, local government or other affairs unconnected with the abandonment of opium.

8.—The local officials to be charged with the responsibility of taking the lead in the hope that genuine progress may be made.

The present scheme rests entirely for its results on the guidance the local officials give to the gentry in carrying it out with sincerity and in making a bona fide effort. The Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governors must annually make careful inquiry into the numbers of those who were originally reported as opium-smokers in their jurisdictions and of those who have broken off the habit: they must also ascertain if anti-opium medicines have been prepared and the establishment of anti-opium societies encouraged: they must institute comparisons on one and all of these points and award an end to the consumption within ten years, the first step must be to limit the cultivation, when it may be hoped that a decrease in the consumption will follow. The various Viceroys and Governors must order the departmental and district magistrates to ascertain accurately the acreage of the land under the poppy within their jurisdictions and to present returns thereof. On whatever ground is as yet free from the poppy, it must not be allowed to be sown hereafter for ever, while certificates must be issued for that on which it is already in cultivation and the cultivators be ordered to sow one-ninth less each year and uniformly to plant instead such other cereals as they find to be adapted to the soil. Above all, the departmental and district officials must make rounds of inspection at unexpected times, while the certificates must be renewed yearly and a general and complete clearance be effected within nine years. In cases of disobedience the original holdings must forthwith be confiscated. If before the lapse of the ten years' limit, the whole number of the holders of poppy land within any jurisdiction shall have been compelled to betake themselves to the cultivation of other crops, it shall be permissible after due verification to recommend the local officials in their various degrees for rewards.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW TEA-GOWNS.

The tea-gown is a most becoming robe, and nothing can quite equal it in many ways in making a woman appear at her best. No elaborate opera attire or ball gowns or costume for the street can equal it for its daintiness, with its soft clinging folds. The tea-gown of the period are dressy and may be as ornate as one desires. Nearly, if not quite all are cut partly decollete and have short elbow sleeves. China silks, crepes, eoliennes in black or colours, or black over bright foundations and net lace and fine cashmere of any desired colour are all used in the making of these always desirable gowns. Pongee silk in the natural tone has an important place on fashion's list, and many smart tea-gowns are shown in this material. These gowns are elaborately braided or embroidered in self tone, and though this material is made up in all colours, the natural hue is the favourite. A lovely tea-gowns seen recently was of soft white china silk, embroidered all down the front with pink, blue and silver, over a foundation of pink satin, with an interlining of pale blue chiffon, which had the effect of changing with each movement of the wearer into a delicate mauve. The yoke was in the shape of a bolero of heavy lace, beneath which the pink and blue showed, and the elbow-length sleeves were ruffled with a lace frill. Watteau bows of alternate pink and blue ribbon were set all the way from throat to foot. Many of the tea-gowns have scarves embroidered in the Greek key pattern with silver cords and tassels at the ends. Sleeves are designed after the old classic style with a very beautiful effect. Short Empire bodices are popular with surplice fronts, and quaint little Dutch necks are well liked. White lace sliver and also gold braid and embroidery are used as trimmings. A very novel idea showed a narrow line of fine gold and pink embroidery down the centre of the front of a tea-gown of rich white silk. The upper portion, or over-dress, was of fine black Brussels net, edged all round with a ruffle of fine black Chantily lace decorated with a Vandyke design of black Chantilly insertion. The effect of this was exquisitely refined and elegant Bracelets, long chains, and all sorts of necklaces may be worn with tea-gowns, and pretty, odd, and antique jewellery is very suitable. Antique chains with medallions and the quaint Roman and Egyptian ornaments of olden times are also well adapted.

ARTISTIC BUCKLES.

In the fashionable ribbon belts and girdles the fancy buckles find fullest scope, and the art buckles seem to be most popular. Tortoise-shell buckles are also attractive and they are liked chiefly in association with white leather belts. Either the light amber shell or the darker mottled brown is used, and a large circle for the back, with one smaller for the front is the favourite design. Occasionally the shell is studded with cut steel, but the plain shell buckle is particularly effective. Plain burnished gold buckles are very effective upon brown leather. The buckles on the new embroidered belts echo the colouring of the embroidery. Some of these belts are very expensive, with their touches of coral, turquoise, or other coloured stones. One of the novelties of the season is the enamelled plaid buckle in all the popular tartans. This buckle looks very artistic on a tartan belt. The wide, soft belt of leather has a buckle decorated with a handsome monogram of gold, silver, or gun metal. All the semi-precious stones are being pressed into service for the leather belts, and many beautiful effects are obtained. Mother-o'-pearl buckles are the best thing for the washing frocks, and they always succeed in looking smart and dainty.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 21.

Nearly general rain fell yesterday in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Burma.

The weather is still considerably cooler than usual in Central and North Central India and the mean temperature yesterday was nearly 10° below normal at Agra.

In Burma, 1 inch of rain had fallen at Moulmein and Rangoon, 1/4 at Akyab and ½ at Maymyo. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the northwest of India and Orissa, the following rainfall occurred:—Tezpur 1¼ inches; Shillong, Cherrapoonjee, Barisal, Saugor Island, Calcutta and Jessore ½; Burdwan 2 inches, Jalpaiguri ½; and Chaibassa ¼ inche. The skies had cleared except in Eastern Bengal and Assam where light to moderate cloud persists and humidity is normal everywhere. The weather is slightly cooler than usual in the south-western districts.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, Hoshangabad had ½ inch of rain, and Dehra Dun a light fall, while the skies have cleared and the air has become drier over the whole Division. The temperature remains below normal.

In the north-west of India, light cloud is reported from a few stations, but over the greater part of the Division the skies are clear, humidity is normal and the temperature normal except in East Punjab where it is low.

In the Peninsula, the skies are moderately clouded, but in the Deccan the air is drier than usual, and the temperature nearly normal.

Local rain is likely in Burma, in the north-east of India and a few falls may occur to the south of the Peninsula. The s. s. *arcadia* which left Penang on the 11th instant experienced, from 95° east to 90° on the 13th, fresh to strong monsoon with frequent heavy rain squalls and a south-westerly swell with overcast skies; thence to Colombo on the 15th, moderate to fresh monsoon with passing rain squalls and confused south-westerly sea and overcast skies. From Colombo to Bombay gentle north-westerly winds with fine weather.

The period during which temporary advance of the monsoon was experienced coincided with that of disturbed weather in the Bay and with the setting in of the normal south-easterly winds in the Seychelles.

The Meteorological Department have received definite information of the appearance of the monsoon in the South of the Bay of Bengal. The vessel *Arcadia* from Penang which reached Colombo on the 15th instant encountered strong to fresh south-westerly swell with frequent heavy squalls which, however, were not continued on her subsequently passing into the Arabian Sea on her way to Bombay. This advance of the monsoon in the South coincided with the disturbed weather in the North of the Bay, and with the setting in of normal winds at the Seychelles, but it appears to have been only of a temporary nature.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 20th May 1907, was 29,919. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 21ST MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Tempera ture in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Tempera ture in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Tempera ture in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation. 1st Nov date.
Bushire	29·748	ESE	9	89·1	74·0	68	....	8·78	−3·25
Jask	29·740	Calm	15	93·3	83·3	50	....	3·89	−0·78
Muscat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aden	29·230	NE	7	87·2	81·4	71	....	0·84	−1·92
Lahore	29·670	E	12	102·1	78·7	30	....	3·91	+1·62
Simla	29·674	WSW	9	105·3	81·1	40	....	2·32	−0·18
Delhi	29·730	WSW	6	101·7	77·2	57	....	5·02	+1·29
Agra	29·738	NE	4	97·5	77·0	46	....	5·17	+3·22
Cawnpore	29·731	WSW	3	98·8	79·2	36	....	7·69	+1·94
Allahabad	29·706	NW	4	102·1	77·5	35	....	4·35	+2·09
Jhansi	29·758	WSW	6	102·2	81·7	35	....	4·09	+2·16
Jacobabad	29·598	S	3	111·4	82·2	40	....	0·95	−0·30
Karachi	29·776	W	17	90·9	80·2	81	....	2·12	+0·61
Jeypore	29·765	SSW	10	97·2	73·6	48	0·05	5·10	+3·29
Ajmere	29·830	SW	9	100·4	80·0	59	....	3·25	+1·60
Deesa	29·821	SSW	18	104·8	77·8	64	....	2·31	+1·91
Ahmedabad	29·853	SW	10	104·1	79·7	62	....	0·31	−0·28
Bhuj	29·817	WSW	23	99·6	77·8	84	....	1·49	+0·90
Jamnagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·839	SW	19	89·2	79·8	81	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·841	SW	14	100·9	76·2	61	....	0·96	+0·35
Bhavnagar Para.	29·875	SW	14	100·6	78·9	72	....	1·96	+0·74
Veraval	29·879	W	12	87·1	80·6	83	....	0·02	−0·69
Neemuch	29·814	SSW	13	9·5	78·2	51	....	1·02	−0·12
Indore	29·859	NW	11	99·1	76·9	65	....	0·43	−0·71
Saugor	29·773	WSW	6	98·6	76·6	30	....	3·

BY THE WAY.

MUNICIPALITIES AS MOTOR PATRONS.

A great incentive to motor manufacturers is being supplied by the public bodies of the country—corporations, municipalities, and borough councils. Evidence to this effect is to be found in the new volume just issued of the "Municipal Year Book." Orders for motor vehicles of all descriptions—for surveyors' motor-cycles to powerful fire-engines—were given in large numbers by British municipalities last year. City fathers provided their travelling officials with motor-cars for inspection purposes, added numerous tractors to their municipal plants, experimented with motor ambulances, introduced motor omnibuses as "feeders" to their electric tramways, and purchased hundreds of motor steam wagons and dust carts. For example, the Poplar electrical engineer was allowed £1 per week for the use of his own motor-car. The Southport health superintendent has a motor-cycle for making his tour of inspection, receiving from the corporation an allowance of £20 per annum for upkeep of machine. The chief constable of Lincolnshire has a motor-car for inspection purposes. Staff officials of the War Office are supplied with motor-cycles. And the London County Council is supplying its officials with cars. Motor vehicles to the value of over £15,000 are owned by the War Office. Army Service Corps officers are receiving instruction in mechanical transport with a view to discarding the horsed plant. Volunteer Corps are supplied with motor lorries and motor searchlights. Motors are being used in increasing numbers by the Post Office. motor-ambulances are being adopted in many towns; Several were acquired last year by the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The War Office employs them at Osborne and Sandhurst, and there can be no doubt that before long they will be attached to all the large hospitals in the country. In the matter of motor fire engines, great progress was made by the municipalities in 1906, The London Fire Brigade added extensively to its motor driven appliances. It now owns eleven motors, including three fire-engines, two escapes, a chassis, a tractor, and a hose-tender. Fire-brigade motor engines and appliances are also used by many other corporations. Among the motor vehicles now largely used in municipal service are watering wagons, tower wagons for repairing tramway overhead wires, wagons for brushing the streets and collecting refuse, hauling out road metal, and conveying water for flushing sewers,

A WAVE OF BUSINESS REFORM.

The wave of business reform is a reality and no mere fiction of the imagination. Business men are so accustomed to live in the present, and the anxieties of their active daily life so fully engross their attention, that few of them are consciously aware of the progress which is being made. For instance, who of us realises that a dozen years ago we should have looked upon the modern motor'bus with blank amazement. Somewhat similar progress might be reported in many other departments of business. There has been a general quickening of the machine. Even the Board of Trade under a sympathetic President has caught the spirit of the times. The reform of the consular service has at last begun and the old laissez-faire policy, that the less the Government intervened on behalf of commerce the better, is being cast aside in favour of the more scientific method of which both the German Government and the German cartels have long been the exponent. Commercial education is a distinct "School" at our younger universities; and at Birmingham a board composed of leading business-men is co-operating with the university authorities. Improved methods of organisation are noticeable in the majority of businesses. The publicity manager, for instance, is often to be found, whereas ten years ago he was almost unknown. The manner in which the public is being educated to regard commerce from a higher standpoint is leading to the time when we shall have a Minister of Commerce, and when we shall all discuss commercial affairs with as much interest and acumen as we now devote to education, national defence, and other matters of importance to the body politic.

GAS POWER FOR SHIPS.

This is no new problem. Indeed, it is one of those recurring problems that engage attention from time to time, and with each effort we get a little nearer its practical use. The problem has been mentioned in these columns before, and there is little doubt that we shall soon be able to record a good, efficient system. It has to be remembered that all conditions of steam have to be met. However cheaper gas power may appear than steam, it can never be used for marine working until it can claim every advantage that steam offers. It must be just as adaptable, and as easy to manipulate. Much time has been given to making a good engine, but alongside with this improvement must go an improvement in gas producers. The producer, for instance, must be able to use bituminous coal. Mr. A. Coster Vennel has recently read a paper before the Manchester Association of Engineers, and Mr. Wilton, M. Inst. C. E., has given one on the same subject to the Institute of Civil Engineers, and in these papers readers may find some of the latest developments of this subject. One of the side problems is to what use can the gas be put when the ship is at rest. Then, the engine must be such that all speeds can be obtained. These problems are now being surmounted by various firms.

THE ABSORPTION OF PROVINCIAL BANKS BY LONDON.

London contains less than one-eighth of the population of the United Kingdom and does more than one-half of the banking business. It has less than a tenth of the producing power of the United Kingdom, but controls at least 60 per cent. of the banking resources. The gravitation of floating capital from the provinces to the metropolis is one of the most significant features of our recent commercial history. Whether it is to be for good or evil few of us have yet found time to consider. But whether we like it or not the movement is important both in its magnitude and its extent. It may be easily have a great influence on our economic future. Whether the millions of money being drained annually from the provinces to London are likely to be better employed there than they would have been at home is a novel question. The absorption of provincial banks by their London competitors is lauded in banking circles as a sign of progress. Possibly it may be so—for London but hardly for the provinces. It not only drains away the savings and the surplus capital of provincial towns, but it renders these towns permanently dependent on London for financial accommodation. Often they may not be able to re-borrow their own money unless at high rates.—Mr. W. R. Lawson in the "Magazine of Commerce."

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY.

With the Metropolitan Water Board rates going up it becomes often cheaper for large buildings to sink a well and supply their own water. In some cases, hundreds of pounds annually can be thus saved. The Bank of England has now its own supply. Springs have been tapped and a minimum of 150,000 gallons of water per day can be obtained. For large establishments, especially in London, it is always worth while considering the possibility of an independent water supply. It will usually be found that a saving can be effected.

GIRLS.

The following essay on "Girls" was written by a boy of twelve in a Lancashire school a short time ago. The subject was given without previous notice during an examination, and the essay had to be finished in half an hour, so that it probably represents the writer's spontaneous opinions:—"Girls are very timid, they cry at the least littel thing. They are very expensis in clothe. Some girls are very weak and can do nothing. They always like to be fancy, some buy neck-laces and brooches. We see them smiling and doing silly things. A girl is rather selfish than a boy. Some are lazy. If you just watch one you will see that they will be gasing about the room. Some girls can cook, I dont think boys would like to eat wat they cook. If the teacher says a word to a girl they start giving back looks. When they grow up to be old women they start grumbling about their bad luck and saying that they could die. We can soon see which girl has been idle in the childhood because they will never work for a good honest living."

THE SONS OF MARTHA.

Rudyard Kipling has a poem in the *Standard* of April 29 called "The Sons of Martha," the burden of which is that Martha's sons "must wait upon Mary's sons, world without end, reprieve or rest." Mary's sons "have cast their burden upon the Lord, and the Lord, He lays it on Martha's sons."

It is their care in all the ages to take the buffet and cushion the shock.
It is their care that the gear engages; it is their care that the switches lock.
It is their care that the wheels run truly; it is their care to embark and entrain,
Tally, transport, and deliver duly the Sons of Mary by land and main.
They do not preach that their God will rouse them a little before the nuts work loose;
They do not teach that His pity allows them to leave their work whenever they choose.
As in the thronged and the lighted ways, so in the dark and the desert they stand,
Wary and watchful all their days, that their brethren's days may be long in the land.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There are some minor celebrities whose names have come down to posterity indissolubly linked with those of more famous characters. Such was John Newton, of whose death this is the centenary year. It is quite natural that the celebrations of this event have not been postponed till the actual anniversary of his death, December 21, but were held on Thursday last, the day of William Cowper's death. It is his long association with Cowper which has preserved Newton's memory amongst many who would else have barely heard of his name as the author of one or two hymns that are still sung by the churches. It can hardly be said that Newton's friendship with Cowper has endeared him to all lovers of literature. There are two opposite schools of thought on this matter. One holds, with Mr. Benham, that Newton's influence on the shy and melancholy poet of "The Task" "Though incontestably well-intentioned, was most disastrous. The other maintains that Newton always treated Cowper, whilst they lived at Olney, with exquisite tenderness," and that the effect of his gloomy theology on Cowper's mind was, on the whole, salutary. Newton's outlook on life seems to have been not very unlike that of Mr. Crawley in Trollope's Barsetshire novels, and it is not very easy to agree that it could be of much help to one like Cowper, whose natural melancholy of disposition on more than one occasion degenerated into religious mania. Cowper was only too apt to persuade himself that he had committed the unpardonable sin, and Newton, instead of treating him with the good sense that Lavengro brought to bear on a similar case, rather confirmed him in his despairing reveries. The verdict of most sensible students will be that Newton's friendship was bad for Cowper, whose miserable life became distinctly brighter when he got away to Weston Underwood. Still, we must always think of Newton in connection with Cowper, even though Newton's own career—slave-trader turned evangelical curate—had a considerable interest of its own. That is justification enough for the celebration of his centenary on the day of Cowper's death rather than of his own.

THE BARONETS' COMMITTEE.

The report of the Departmental Committee on the status and privileges of the baronets naturally reminds one of the enthusiasm with which Sir Vavasour Firebrace urged the rights of that interesting Order to higher consideration than they have ever yet received outside the pages of the popular novelist. That worthy baronet was all for official recognition of the rightful privileges of the baronets of England—"an order of men who are ready to rally round the Throne, and are indeed, if justice were done to them, its natural and hereditary champions. The Departmental Committee has recommended that an official roll of baronets should be compiled, as a check on the present system, or rather want of system, which allows anyone who has the necessary ambition and courage to dub himself a baronet of old creation. Peers are kept free from unlicensed incursions into their ranks by the House of Lords, but hitherto there has been no such safeguard for the baronets, and the Committee reports that 5 or 6 per cent. of existing baronets are bogus. It is true that the proposed remedy falls far short of Sir Vavasour Firebrace's claim. He pictured the baronets going to Westminster in procession to hold a Chapter for inquiring into the claims of doubtful creations. "Five or six hundred baronets in dark green costumes—the appropriate dress of equites aurati; each not only with his badge, but with his collar of SS.; belted and scarfed; his star glittering, his pennon flying, his hat white with a plume of white feathers; of course the sword and the gilt spurs. In our hand, the thumb-ring and signet not forgotten, we hold our coronet of two balls!" This brilliant spectacle would certainly add to the gaiety of nations, if not to the credit of the baronets. A mere official roll is a poor substitute for such a Chapter.

THE INDUSTRY OF AUTHORS.

Some terrible statistics as to the steady increase in the number of new books are published in one of the French papers. Germany is taken as the awful exemple, and the growing industry of her authors, or perhaps the courage of her publishers, is illustrated by the figures for a series of quinquennial periods. During the five years from 1856 to 1860 inclusive there appeared in Germany rather more than 44,000 new books. In the next generation, from 1891 to 1895, this number had increased by about 150 per cent., the number of new books in that period amounting to nearly 110,000. In the first quinquennium of the present century, 1901-5, the number had nearly quadrupled since the fifties, rising to more than 156,000, or an average of more than thirty thousand annually. This is somewhat appaling to the mind especially when we remember that, though Germany is easily first as a centre of book production, England, France, and the United States all produce more than ten thousand new books annually, and that the total of the world ld must mount up to something like three hundred books a day. It would be a fair labour for one man merely to catalogue them all, without any thought of reading them. Fortunately we know that the number of these books which are really worth reading—which will be read, for instance, ten years after their first appearance—is extremely small; to put it at 1 per cent of the whole probably be an over-statement. The rest are either mere ephemera. which aim at nothing more than the life of the grass, which grows up to-day and to-morrow is cast into the paper-mill, or else failures in a more pretentious aim. We need not waste too much sympathy on their lack of endurance because they succeed at least in providing some estimable classes such as printers, bookbinders, and reviewers with innocent employment. But it is rather sorrowful to think of their authors' waste of time and of the heartburnings that must fall to their lot. When one contemplates the immense mass of books already existing it is a wonder that anyone has the courage or the impudence to add to their number. Perhaps such statistics as we have quoted are really an evidence of the quantity of optimism and sturdy faith which still exists in the world.

PUBLISHERS AS WRITERS.

There are not many successful publishers who find time and energy to become writers on their own account, especially of books that require long and studious research. The head of the firm of Putnam, who is also the head of a family of authors, has laid historians and writers of all kinds under heavy obligations by a careful and serviceable summary of the copyright laws at present in force in the chief countries of the world. He has also written a manual of suggestions for beginners in literature, entitled "Authors and Publishers," which has reached its seventh edition, and one or two historical studies in classical mediæval publishing. But his chief work is "The Censorship of the Church and its Influence upon the Production and Distribution of Literature," the second volume of which is to be ready in a few days. This work is a study of the history of the prohibitory and expurgatory indexes of the Roman Church, together with some consideration of the effects of secular censorships and censorship by other denominations. The final chapter is a summary of the conclusions reached by certain representative Catholics of to-day in regard to the Papacy's present literary policy.

AMERICAN NAVAL RECORDS.

The manuscript record on the Navy of the American Revolution in the Library of Congress at Washington have been collected by Mr. Charles Henry Lincoln, of the Division of Manuscripts, and are now published by the Library. The collection comprises the letters prepared by the Marine Committee of Congress, 1776-80, reports on naval matters and petitions and memorials of naval officers and seamen laid before the Continental Congress, and a full list of the bonds executed by Letters of Marque or privateers, filed with the Secretary of Congress. These bonds give a description of the ship and her armament, the names of the owners of the vessels, the leading officer or officers, the bonders and the witnesses, thus furnishing as full a statement of the vessel and the conditions under which she sailed as is now available. The volume contains more than 520 pages, and will be for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, price $1·00.

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